The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1873. NUMBER 182.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Carson, Pirie & Co.'s

GREAT SALE.

329 West Madison-st.,

TO-DAY.

Monday's Sale—Special attention devoted to Housekeeping Goods. Cottons and Cotton Sheetings of all the best brands much under regular prices here or elsewhere.

Great Bargains in Table Linens, bleached and unbleached.
Crashes, Towels, and Towellings from one-third to one-half less than usual prices.
Good Heavy White Bed Spreads from $1.00 upwards.
Great bargains in Marseilles Quilts from $1.00 up to richest qualities.
Blankets and Flannels at a great discount.
Elegant Lace Curtains at 60 cents on the dollar.
Hamburg Edgings, choicest styles, hal price.
Bargains in Real Laces and Lace Goods.
Cheapest Dress Goods ever offered in this city now or heretofore.
Colored Dress Silks at a very great sacrifice.
Stripe Spring Silks 80 cents, worth $1.25.
Japanese Silks, half price.
Cheapest Black Silks in the country.
Good all Silk Gros Grains from $1.00 yd. up.
Fearful sacrifice on Richest Black Silks.

Ladies can avoid the inconvenience of the rush by trading as early in the day as possible.

FINANCIAL.

The Manufacturers'

NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

Northwest Corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

Capital Paid In, - $500,000.
Surplus Fund, - - - 80,000.

Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, Corporations, Capitalists, Banks, and Bankers respectfully solicited.

IRA HOLMES, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Vice Pres't,
(Formerly Cashier Commercial Nat'l Bank of Chicago).
J. A. HOLMES, Cashier.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The Northern Pacific 7-30 First Mortgage Gold Bonds

BEAR 7 3-10 PER CENT INTEREST IN GOLD, and have the following elements of strength and safety, viz.:
1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.
2. They are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road, its Rights, Franchises and Equipments.
3. They are a FIRST LIEN on its net earnings.
4. There is pledged, for payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories.
Over 500 miles of the road is completed, and the earnings for 1873 will be large.
The Company receive these bonds at 10 per cent premium in payment for their lands.
JAY COOKE & CO., Financial Agents.
For sale by Lunt, Preston & Kean, Chicago.

COLLATERAL LOANS

AND

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Funds on hand for First-Class Loans, at all times.

C. R. FIELD & CO.,
151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

HARTMAN BROS.,

WHOLESALE

WINES & LIQUORS,

TO

266 & 268 South Halsted-st.,

CORNER HARRISON.

GRAND OPENING MONDAY EVENING.

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK & WHEELER

HAVE REMOVED TO

169 RANDOLPH-ST., near LaSalle.

With increased facilities in our New Store, we shall keep always on hand the best and largest stock of

RUBBER & LEATHER BELTING, HOSE, PACKING,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Rubber Goods,

To be found West of New York, at less than Eastern prices. Send for Price Lists.

WANTED.

TO LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

Solicitors, specials, and local agents wanted all through Northern Illinois. Only gentlemen of ability and character with successful records need apply (personally or by mail) at 88 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill. Best compensation.
JNO. I. D. BRISTOL, General Agent.
United States Life.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of Schmitt & Zahner, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. W. Zahner is alone authorized to collect and receive all claims, demands and outstanding money of the said copartnership, and he is also liable for all claims and demands against the same.
Chicago, Feb. 4, 1873.
JOHN P. SCHMITT,
WENDLIN ZAHNER.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between John Kemming and F. W. Schroeder, is this day dissolved. Mr. F. W. Schroeder will hereafter carry on the business at same place, 126 West Chicago-av.
JOHN KEMMING,
F. W. SCHROEDER.

WASHINGTON.

Speculations as to the Tenor of the Report of the Poland Committee.

A Partial Report Expected from the Wilson Committee To-Day.

The Senatorial Terms of Pomeroy and Patterson Likely to Close in the Natural Way.

A Heavy Fortnight's Work to Be Done by the Expiring Congress.

Provisions of Senator Frelinghuysen's Utah Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—For several days past the discussion among public men, reaching from the President and his Cabinet to the most unimportant members of the House, has been confined to the several investigations now in progress in both houses of Congress. The question of adjournment, and the probable extra session has been lost sight of. The changes contemplated in the Cabinet, the Utah question, the Spanish policy, the Indian question, and all others that would ordinarily be interesting to the general observer, have been laid aside until the more important questions of official purity have been disposed of. The following subjects in order named, are the only ones now under discussion on the part of officials and citizens, high and low. First, the Poland Committee and its report; second, the Caldwell Committee and its report; third, the Wilson Committee and its report; fourth, the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee and its report; fifth, the Ways and Means Committee and its report on the Judge Sherman matter. Of these the greatest in importance is the Poland Committee, but opinion on this cannot be long delayed. It is understood that a report will be made to-morrow. This subject is in everybody's mouth, and as action is to be had on this matter first, it is the most discussed. Extraordinary efforts are being made on the members of the Committee to induce them to change their verdict which they had agreed on, namely: the expulsion of Ames and Brooks, the complete exoneration of Dawes and Scofield, and the reporting of the facts to the House in the cases of Hooper, Kelly, Garfield, and Colfax, leaving that body to take the course which may seem proper. Whether this effort fails will be seen. It is very certain that at the first, or at least as soon as the Committee had decided, they intended to expel Ames and Brooks, and relieve the others with a little bit of a lecture and advice. There is no reason to believe that the Committee have changed their minds, but the morrow will determine. If those two names are reported, there will be a greater excitement on the floor of the House than has been known for years. Half-a-dozen members are already prepared for speeches and amendments. Farnsworth will oppose the expulsion of anybody, while Morgan, of Ohio, will urge the expulsion of everybody. Randall and other Democrats have prepared speeches, and it is understood that speeches have also been contemplated by Republican members. If a direct vote is reached there is not the slightest probability that anybody will be expelled, but the lesson will be a wholesome one to Congressmen and public officers in the future.

The Caldwell matter is still somewhat in doubt, although the report of the Senate Committee will be made to-morrow. Four members of the Committee are in favor of expelling Senator Caldwell, namely, Morton, Trumbull, Alcorn, and Hill. Three members will not sign the report, and are understood to be in favor of whitewashing the Kansas Senator, although they will make no report in his favor. By some it is thought that Caldwell will to-morrow resign his seat in the Senate, but this is not likely. It is barely possible that the seat may be declared vacant, but it is more likely that an amendment will be adopted to the effect that, while his conduct has been criminal, yet his acts are beyond the power of the Senate, inasmuch as he has been already admitted.

It is difficult to say what will be the result of the hard work which has been done by the Wilson Committee. Enough has been already shown to make an interesting and sensational report, but their investigations have not been finished. It is likely, however, that they will also report such facts as they have ascertained.

The Central Pacific Road investigation cannot be prosecuted to a further extent without sending to California for witnesses, which there is no time to do.

The three remaining Committees subject to much comment are the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee, for the investigation of the charges against Senators Patterson and Harlan, and others; the House Committee of Ways and Means on the lobby business of Judge Sherman, and the Special Senate Committee on the Pomeroy bribery case. These occasion less discussion than the others, because they are of later origin than the other Committees, and have thus far developed no important facts; but they are none the less interesting. There is no question that they would develop the most important facts if there was sufficient time. The terms of both Patterson and Harlan expire on the 4th of March next, which is only a fortnight hence, and at that time also expires the term of Vice President Colfax. Therefore, there is not sufficient time to complete the inquiry as to Patterson and Harlan, and expel them, to say nothing of the impeachment of Mr. Colfax, should it be found to be requisite. The want of time, as now appears, will save Pomeroy from expulsion, as his time expires at the same time, and the committee having this investigation in charge, whether disposed to whitewash him or not, will not have time to report, for they have scarcely yet begun the investigation. The probability is that he will serve out his term and go back to private life without the hint of an unfavorable report of the Investigation Committee.

The want of time will also save from impeachment the Judge of the United States Circuit Court of the Northern District of Ohio, Charles T. Sherman, for demanding payment for lobby services in connection with the repeal of the tax on borrowed capital; but this is a case in which the next Committee of Ways and Means or the Judiciary Committee will be required to take action in the Forty-third Congress.

This is the apparent condition of affairs to-night. Whether they shall prove to be correct after all the influences now operating shall have been expended, the morrow will demonstrate. Every element of influence is now being concentrated on the Poland Committee to prevent expulsion. It was known on Friday, and even yesterday, that the Committee would report in favor of expelling Ames and Brooks. If the influence now operating is successful, the report will not be made. If it is not successful, the public may expect other extracts from Ames' note-books.

THE TWO PER CENT CLAIMS.

It is conceded that the action of the Senate, yesterday, in refusing to take up the Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana 2 per cent bill jeopardizes the fate of the measure for the present session, although the vote in its favor was decidedly strong.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST.

The House Appropriation Committee will proceed to-morrow with the further consideration of the Pacific Railroad interest question. The purport of the Committee's report is uncertain, but the House itself is inclined to go even further than the Senate in compelling these roads to pay interest due the Government.

SOUTHERN HOMESTEAD AND IMMIGRATION COMPANY.

Senator Sawyer is preparing a bill, which he will introduce in the Senate this week, incorporating the Southern Homestead and Immigration Company, the object of which is to give Northern capital well guaranteed opportunity for investment in the South, and to restore to usefulness the thousands of unproductive acres of land in that section.

THE UTAH BILL.

Frelinghuysen's Utah bill was reported to the Senate, from the Judiciary Committee, yesterday, with amendments which relate more to matters of detail than otherwise. As it now stands, it authorizes the appointment of Deputy United States Marshals and Assistant District Attorneys for each of the Judicial Districts of the Territory. The United States Marshal is required to make a list of 100 male citizens of the United States residing in the Territory, and from these the grand and petit jurors are to be drawn. Each party, either in a civil or criminal case is to be allowed six peremptory challenges, but no challenge is allowed, on the ground that a jury has served at a previous term of the Court. These jurors are to act in all cases arising either under the laws of the United States or of the Territory. All Probate Judges and Notaries Public are to be appointed by the Governor, and are to be subject to removal by him. The Probate Courts are to be allowed to try civil cases involving not more than $500, but not to exercise any criminal jurisdiction, that being exclusively lodged in the District Courts, which have also exclusive original jurisdiction in all actions for divorce or alimony, &c. The District Courts are also declared to be Territorial Courts in all cases arising under the Territorial laws. These provisions of the bill, it will be seen, give to the United States Marshall the selection of all jurors in the Territory, as there is no restriction upon his choice of the names that he sends to the Clerk of the Court, and it also allows him to use the same jurymen in the different districts on terms after term in the same district. The bill also proposes to take away from the Probate Courts the power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*. The same bill repeals all Territorial election laws, including women suffrage acts, and forbids the naturalization of persons living in, or protecting, bigamy or polygamy, and this last provision is not limited to Utah in its operation, so that persons who hereafter apply for naturalization in New York or elsewhere, must neither live in or practice bigamy or polygamy. It also provides for a discharge from a Mormon marriage in the same way as from a lawful marriage, that is on proof of bigamy, adultery, or polygamy. Among the Territorial acts which it is proposed to annul by this bill are an ordinance incorporating the Church of the Latter Day Saints; the Judiciary acts; acts for organization and government of the militia; an act concerning the property rights of married persons; all acts incorporating cities and town, and all acts providing for the election by the Legislature of the Territorial Marshal, Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer, Surveyor General, and Wardens and Directors of Penitentiaries. All these officers are to be appointed by the Governor. This bill is one of those favored by the Republican Senatorial caucus, and is therefore likely to come up in that body at this session. It will hardly be acted upon in the House.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The Pension and Indian Appropriation bills have received the approval of the President. The Deficiency Appropriation bill will soon be reported to the House. The other general appropriation bills are in a state of forwardness, and may all be passed this week. There are on the Speaker's table seventy-five Senate and House bills, with amendments, waiting action. The Senate is similarly crowded, having, in addition to others of importance, the House bill for the distribution of the Geneva award. Although only two weeks remain of the present Congress, this time is considered sufficient for the transaction of the requisite public business, besides acting on the reports of the special Committees, including those affecting the character of members of Congress, and also reports on the Caldwell, Clayton, and New Orleans cases. Both branches will meet an hour earlier than heretofore, and also hold an evening session.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

The majority of the members of Congress are opposed to an extra session, nor will the President convoke an extra session unless some extraordinary and now unforeseen necessity renders it necessary.

THE REPORT OF THE WILSON COMMITTEE

is in course of preparation. It concerns more particularly the financial features of the Union Pacific Railroad in connection with the Credit Mobilier, and looks to action by the Government in the premises. There will be nothing in the report concerning individual character upon which the House will be called to act.

THE JOHNSON DEFALCATION.

The Select Committee of the House made a report exonerating Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, of New York, from any responsibility for the defalcation of Johnson, lately in charge of the Stamp Department, and recommending that a law be enacted by Congress relieving Hillhouse from pecuniary guilt in the matter. The Committee most earnestly recommended, as in the direction of greater security to the public moneys, that the punishment of all Treasury defaulters be greatly increased, and that in no case of conviction upon clear proof of guilt should the pardoning power be exercised in behalf of those who steal public moneys. They also recommend that stock brokers, who knowingly violate the law by dealing with Government employes, should be prosecuted with greater rigor than has marked the conduct of such proceedings in the past.

THE COMING INAUGURATION.

Preparations for the forthcoming inauguration ceremonies are being conducted in the most liberal and extensive scale. The indications are that it will be the grandest display ever witnessed in Washington.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, WIS., Feb. 14, 1873.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented for the bestowal of the St. Croix Land Grant upon the North Wisconsin Railroad; a number of remonstrances against the repeal of laws exempting property from taxation.

Bills were passed amending the law relative to the sale of lands for unpaid taxes, and conveyance and redemption thereof; amending the law relative to the fees, and prescribing the duties of clerks of the Circuit Courts. The Assembly bill relative to evidence in certain cases was concurred in.

ASSEMBLY.

Numerous petitions were presented relative to the disposal of the land grant, remonstrances against the repeal of the Temperance law, and against subjecting church, school and charitable institution property to taxation.

Mr. Fullerton, member from St. Croix County, created some sensation by a personal explanation, in which he denounced sundry allegations in a communication published Thursday, charging that he was misrepresenting the views of his constituents and the issues in St. Croix County last fall; and characterized said statements, which were signed by several individuals, as false, and known to be so, and holding himself publicly, privately, and financially responsible for what he said.

A resolution was offered to amend Article 9 of the Constitution, so as to limit school age between 6 and 18 years, but it was ruled out as new business.

After considerable debate on revision of the laws and a Constitutional Convention, in which estimates of the cost of a revision ranged from $33,000, on careful calculation by Mr. Palmer, to $200,000 by Mr. Bartlett, on guess work, a resolution for the appointment of three Commissioners to revise the statutes of the State was refused passage by a vote of 21 to 70.

The Committee on Education introduced a bill to make second grade teachers' certificates good for two years, first grade for three years.

The bill to change the management of the State Prison and codify the laws relating thereto, passed without dissent.

The Committee on Claims reported against appropriations to the Milwaukee Charitable Institutions.

There was quite a passage between Mr. Fulton and Speaker Barron, who had called Mr. Nichols to the Chair, on a bill amending the charter of the Apple River Log Driving Company, in which the Speaker came out ahead, defeating a motion of Mr. Fulton to refer the bill to himself. Mr. Barron said that this Company was oppressing the people of his section, and he was opposed to giving them any more privileges.

A bill passed to provide for the collection of State taxes in certain cases, where, in municipalities heavily incumbered with railroad debt, Treasurers and other officers elected, who have to do with the collection of taxes, decline to qualify.

Bills were killed to require railway companies chartered by the State to have their principal office therein; to repeal the laws regulating interest; to define the occupancy of lands sold and conveyed for delinquent taxes; relating to actions commenced by executors and administrators; to repeal Chapter 68, laws of 1872, authorizing the taking of depositions in certain cases; to repeal Section 32, Chapter 119, Revised Statutes, of the powers and duties of Judges, and of attorneys and officers of Court; to repeal Chapter 26, laws of 1869, relating to changes of venue; to amend Section 1 of Chapter 121, laws of 1868, relating to the compensation of County Judges; authorizing the construction of water works for extinguishing fires, and for other purposes, in cities and villages; memorial to Congress to amend the law taxing the circulation of banks in Wisconsin organized under the State Banking law, so as to relieve their circulation from taxation, if they put up securities like National Banks. Both houses adjourned to Monday evening.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

The following bills were indefinitely postponed or laid on the table: Relating to division walls and digging cellars in cities and towns; to charter the NorthwesternSynod of the Reformed Church; to regulate the stopping of passenger trains in cities; to amend the charter of the Indiana Fire and Marine Co.; to repeal an act to regulate weights and measures; to authorize the election of county engineers; to authorize agricultural socities to issue capital stock and own real estate.

Bills were introduced as follows: To legalize the official acts of school trustees in incorporated towns, who have issued bonds to erect school buildings; to provide for the removal of officers who use intoxicating liquors as a beverage; to provide for the appointment of three Commissioners of Pensions, at a salary of $1,000 each; to fix the time of holding Courts in the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced as follows: To provide that when a jury is demanded in trials before a Justice of the Peace, the jury shall consist of six qualified voters of the township, provided that the number may be less by consent of the parties; to authorize the admission of widows and orphans of soldiers enlisted in other States into the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; to provide that township trustees shall superintend all pecuniary concerns of townships, and shall, with the advice and concurrence of the County Commissioners levy a tax for road and other purposes; to provide for the appointment of two Commissioners of Fisheries to consider and report upon the feasibility of restocking rivers and lakes with fish, introducing new varieties, etc.; to provide that when Teachers' Institutes are held in a county the common schools thereof shall be closed and the teachers shall be paid for actual expenses for the board while in attendance; to give Justices of the Peace and Mayors of cities original and executive jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanor where the fine does not exceed fifty dollars, and imprisonment is not part of the penalty; to establish a State Inebriate Asylum, to be managed by three Commissioners, Confirmed inebriates may be placed in the custody of the institution by Circuit Judges, for not less than nine months nor more than two years; to issue cities and towns which have issued bonds to complete unfinished school buildings, and pay debts for the erection of the same to replace them with new bonds; to provide that recognizance shall bind real estate, principal and surety, from the time it is taken.

The bill to require the stoppage of all passenger trains in cities and towns was laid on the table.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 15.—A Committee of thirteen members of the Indiana Legislature are at the Galt House to-night. They came here to inspect the Southern Indiana Penitentiary at Jeffersonville, which they did to-day. The Chairman says the impression is the Committee will recommend the abandonment of the Jeffersonville Prison and the enlargement of the Northern Indiana Prison to a sufficient capacity to contain all the prisoners.

NEW YORK.

The Cuban Cause—The Coming Illustrated Daily—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—A large number of circulars have been received here by merchants doing business with Cuban ports, threatening, in case any of them are detected offering assistance or sympathy to patriots, that their ships will be swept from the seas and their business destroyed. These circulars were forwarded by mail from Havana, and have been industriously circulated by agents of the Spanish Government. Meantime, subscriptions intended to fit out new expeditions of arms and ammunition in aid of the Cuban cause are rapidly increasing. Signor Miguel Aldama, who recently manumitted 5,000 slaves, has promised to contribute a sum equal to the aggregate amount received from all other sources in this country.

The projected new illustrated evening paper, *The Daily Graphic* is out with its prospectus. The first number will be issued March 18th. The *Graphic* will be a quarto, and promises to give every day three and a half pages of fine pictures illustrating important local events within twenty-four hours after their occurrence, varied with portraits, views of public buildings, and improvements, humorous cartoons, and reproduction of choice pictures in foreign papers. Three editions will be published every afternoon, and the price will be five cents a copy. This interesting and novel experiment in journalism is based on a system of engraving invented in Canada, to use which in the United States, the *Graphic* Company claim to have bought the exclusive right.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—It is said that the investigation, closed on Saturday in the newspaper mailing department of the Post Office, will exonerate Stephen H. Knapp from the charges against him.

At a meeting of taxpayers in Jersey City, last evening; ex-Mayor Vanriper presiding, it was resolved to pay no more taxes to the State till the law exempting railroads from taxation is repealed.

It is reported that a new steamship line is forming, to take the place of the Atlantic Mail Company. Application will be made to Court, to-morrow, to order the sale of the Company's vessels to pay off the debts.

The burning of the steamer Erie at sea caused a loss of $350,000 on the vessel, and $500,000 on the cargo. Both are partially insured.

Joseph Phillipson, arrested on Thursday last on his arrival here in the steamship Java, was discharged yesterday on the ground that he is not the person wanted for forgery in Manchester, England. Phillipson, whose real name is Anthony McManus, represents General Roddy, and comes to claim bonds stolen from Miss Shotwell, in Chicago, and which were stolen from General Roddy previously in this city.

Fall of a Church.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—This afternoon, the roof of the New York Presbyterian Church, southwest corner of Houston and Thompson streets, was crushed beneath the weight of snow that had accumulated on it. The walls of the building, which was about forty years old, were forced out and completely demolished, together with the entire furniture and new organ. In the basement there were, at the time, Joseph Greer, sexton, with four members of his family; also a Mr. John Ford, with his wife and two children, together with six scholars of the Sabbath school, all of whom escaped unharmed. Loss estimated at $30,000.

Murder in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16.—A negro named Harvey Johnson, riding out on Third street, this afternoon, was accosted by another, named Archy Johnson, who asked Harvey to let him ride. The latter refused, when Archy suddenly seized him, and, pulling him from his horse, cut him across the abdomen with a knife, inflicting a fearful wound, which physicians say will prove fatal. Archy fled, and has not yet been arrested.

FOREIGN.

The New Spanish Government Recognized by the United States.

Andalusian Peasants Clamoring for a Division of Property.

The Influence of the Internationals Already Cropping Out.

Portugal Sends an Army of Observation to the Spanish Borders.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—Mr. Sickles, United States Minister called upon Senor Figueras, and addressed him as follows:

Pursuant to orders from my Government I salute your Excellency upon the establishment of a Republic in Spain. The wisdom and dignity with which the change of government was effected is a happy auspice of a glorious future for Spain. The United States occupying a large tract of continent civilized by Spanish faith and valor, cannot contemplate unmoved the spectacle of the Empire of Ferdinand and Isabella transformed into a Republic. The American people rejoice to see Spain imitating their example, and establishing prosperity and power upon solid foundations. In expressing to your Excellency the fervent good wishes of President Grant, and recognizing your authority, I accomplish the most agreeable duty of my mission to this noble and generous country.

Senor Figueras, in reply to Sickles, said his grave responsibility would overwhelm him, were it not for such moments as the present, when you so eloquently convey the robust voice of the American people in blessing and acclaiming the advent of a Republic which moderate energy achieved and prudence will preserve. If the United States is indebted to Spain for the discoverer of the American Continent, Spain is indebted to the United States as the founder of a new social order. Spain will remember the worthy example set her by the United States.

Figueras concluded his speech with the following words: "We hold in the New World an integral portion of territory destined under the Spanish flag to serve as a connecting link between the two continents, in order that the Antilles may accomplish that mission and realize our civilizing objects. We rely on Spanish energy and the strength of Spanish institutions."

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Senor Castelar has sent a despatch to the Spanish residents of Paris which clearly intimates that the new Government is resolved not to part with Cuba, and to keep the Spanish flag on a portion of American territory as a pledge of perpetual union of the Old and New Worlds.

As the manifesto of Senor Castelar to foreign powers has not yet reached Paris, President Thiers has not recognized the Spanish Republic.

Barcelona has hoisted the flag of the Federative Republic. The authorities and troops maintain order in the city.

It is apprehended that the question of a Federative Republic will give rise to serious complications. The peasants in Andalusia are clamoring for a division of property.

PARIS, Feb. 16—Evening.—The students of Barcelona demand liberty of instruction; the abolition of fees and removal of troops from the new University buildings. The Governor promises to ask the Ministry for these concessions. He explains that the University is occupied by the troops solely because it is a strategic point.

Catalonian workingmen are making demonstrations in favor of the release of the conscripts in the army, and demand arms for the people, municipal self-government, shorter hours of work, and higher wages. Mass-meetings, attended by from 3,000 to 5,000 workmen, have been held, and speeches made in favor of a Democratic Republic, which were wildly cheered. At one place the workingmen belonging to the International Society marched in procession through the streets. Several municipalities in Catalonia have distributed arms to the people.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—The Assembly yesterday sanctioned amnesty to all Republican insurgents, and offenders against the laws and regulations of the press.

Senor Salmeron, Minister of the Colonies, read an official telegram from the authorities at Havana, giving in their adhesion to the Republic. The Assembly thereupon adopted a resolution that it heard the announcement with joy.

The debate on the reforms in Porto Rico will take place on Monday. It is officially announced that General Saira has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army in the North in place of General Moriones, who is recalled and detailed to his former post, as Director of Cavalry.

Disturbances at Malaga were suppressed without bloodshed, and the city continues to be tranquil.

Senor Oreuse will probably be chosen President of the Council of State.

A government steamer has been sent to Minorca to bring home Republican prisoners.

It is believed that Admiral Topete and Senor Sagasta will leave Spain.

Senor Castelar's house was illuminated on Saturday night and the Minister serenaded. He made an eloquent speech which was received with great enthusiasm.

LISBON, Feb. 16.—The Government has asked the Cortes to call out, immediately, 9,000 men of the reserves to act as an army of observation on the frontier.

Senator Zorilla has arrived in Portugal.

It is stated that Victor Emanuel, being opposed to his son's abdication, at first refused to consent to the return of Amadeus to Italy, but sent word yesterday that, on reflection, he had relented, and would be glad to receive his son.

The ex-Queen of Spain is worse. Her Majesty is confined to her bed.

The Italian fleet is hourly expected to arrive in the Tagus.

LISBON, Feb. 16.—The British squadron in the Tagus has been placed at the disposal of the ex-King.

The students peacefully paraded the streets of Cermbea, yesterday, in honor of the establishment of a Spanish Republic.

The men-of-war Livien and Sagias have been despatched to Soansa with reinforcements.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—News of the abdication of King Amadeus and the proclamation of a Spanish republic, was published this afternoon. It had the immediate effect of unsettling business, and of advancing the premium for gold to 23 per cent. There were no sellers.

General Ceballos will issue a proclamation on the new condition of political affairs, declaring that everything will remain as hitherto respecting Cuban relations with Spain, and he, as well as other Spanish officials, will obey whatever Government is constituted in Spain.

The most intense excitement exists among the people. The city, however, is tranquil, and as yet there are no indications of disturbances.

Senor Olivarez, Political Secretary, sailed for Spain to-day to confer with the Government.

Thousands of circulars were distributed yesterday, containing a picture representing the volunteers shooting a man in the back. They were addressed by loyalists to the robbers of the Public Treasury. The circular demands punishment, as traitors, of employes and merchants engaged in smuggling, and calls upon the people to guard against the intrigues of a few smugglers who are attempting to induce the intendent to relax his vigilance. The document further says the financial situation is bad, and it necessary that much of the paper now in circulation should be withdrawn, substituting gold therefor. The remedy, it concludes for these evils pointed out, is a simple one, but it is necessary to shoot those guilty of fraud upon the Treasury irrespective of color or condition, and invokes General Ceballos to apply the remedy if he intends to deserve well of the country.

General Ceballos has issued his expected proclamation, enjoining obedience to the Government proclaimed by the Cortes. The proclamation concludes with the publication of the names of the Government of Spain, and a telegram from the Minister for the colonies.

Havana continues tranquil. The idea of a Republic does not please the majority of the slave owners. They do not make any demonstrations, but are evidently disappointed.

Business is entirely suspended, merchants refusing to sell exchange.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Carlist refugees at Nantes removed the Cross of Savoy from the escutcheon of the Italian Consul. They were arrested and expelled from the city.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A special despatch from Paris to the *Daily Telegraph* says France will attempt to compel Spain to sell Cuba; and that the United States had offered 2,500,000,000 francs, payable in two years, but Spain refused.

GERMANY.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The *Democrat* to-morrow will publish an extract from a private letter from Boylin, which says the report is quite prevalent that Bismarck's continued indisposition is owing to a number of poisoned letters he has received. He is so troubled with dizziness that he scarcely leaves the house, and his wife, who always reads correspondence with him, is suffering from an unaccountable feebleness. The palace has been closed the entire winter on this account, and neither Bismarck nor his wife have participated in the court festivities at all.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The trial at Douay of the men accused of rape and murder has terminated in a verdict of guilty. The prisoners were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at hard labor, the longest term being twenty years. The journals generally express dissatisfaction at the lightness of the punishment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 17—6 a. m.—Four thousand miners have resumed work in Wales, and despatches from San Fernando report that the steamship Murillo has been released and suffered to depart.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16.—Essad Pacha, late Minister of War, has been appointed Grand Vizier.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, Feb. 17.—The Common Council of Antwerp have voted $40,000,000 to enlarge the docks and construct piers.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 16.—The carnival was brilliantly inaugurated. The streets were filled with pleasure-seekers.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The steamer Japan arrived from China this afternoon, with seven cases of small-pox on board. The ship was sent quarantine at Saucelito.

Dates are to January 24.

At Hong Kong, great preparations were making at that time for the coronation and accession of the Emperor.

Numerous wrecks in the China seas were reported, among them the steamship Sedan, and bark Sillen Castle.

There are unpleasant rumors of agitation against foreigners being fomented by the literary classes in the Province of Shantung.

The Japan *Gazette* of Jan. 23, says the articles which go to represent Japan at the Austrian exhibition were displayed in Yashiki, in the castle, during December last. They form a decidedly interesting collection.

The Emperor gave an audience on the new-year to the foreign representatives. A short congratulatory address was read by the Italian Minister, on behalf of the diplomatic corps and graciously replied to by His Majesty.

On the 10th ult. the Empress gave an audience to Mrs. Delong and Madame Butzow, wives respectively of the American and Russian Ministers. Her Majesty expressed herself delighted at being allowed to bestow such an honor.

There has been much political disquiet during the last four or five weeks, and some disturbances in the country have also produced anxiety in certain quarters. Troubles have broken out in the Owake-Ken-Kiusiu.

On the 29th of December last, nearly 40,000 men assembled, attacked and destroyed the village of Funio, levelling the houses of the officials and some of the wealthy families. They then visited the village of Youdzuki, and when the principal officers of Owakeken went to them and attempted to reason with the leaders, they would hear nothing, but wounded some and killed others.

Two women were beheaded on the 22d at Tobe,—one for committing arson at Kanganwa; the other for strangling her husband.

Peshine Smith, adviser on International law to the Japanese Government, has obtained additional notoriety by an effectual attempt to renounce his nationality as a citizen of the United States.

The Yokohama streets are to be lit by gas, the funds for the purpose being raised by voluntary taxation.

The text of an imperial proclamation has been published by the local authorities, notifying that in the event Japan being at war, the young men of all classes, husbandmen, mechanics, traders, as well as *samourai*, will be called upon to serve in the army.

CINCINNATI.

Floods Threatened—Arrest of Swindling Railroad Conductors.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—The heavy rains of last night and showers of to-day, following closely upon the snow of Friday last, caused all the streams in this vicinity to rise rapidly, and the danger of a destructive freshet throughout the Miami valleys is imminent. The rain still continues falling throughout this section of country, and the streams are reported as rising rapidly. Wash-outs have occurred on several roads, and the large embankment through Mill Creek Valley, over which the track of the Dayton Short Line and Marietta & Cincinnati Roads run, has been caving so as to render it necessary for their trains to use the track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Road out of the city, a distance of three miles. No detention to trains will be caused by this arrangement.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company have caused the arrest of a number of their conductors and agents for embezzlement. It was found that the conductors would take up tickets and, without punching them or detaching the coupons, resell them through their confederates and share the proceeds. It is estimated that the Company has lost fully $100,000 in this manner during the last two years.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—About three months ago the suspicion of officers of the Pan-Handle Railway was aroused that the employes between here and Pittsburgh were plundering the road by reselling tickets. Search was begun, and yesterday the first arrest was made,—that of William Russell, conductor, of this city. Other arrests will be made at once of suspected parties. It is said to be ascertained that six conductors and eleven outside persons are implicated. It is supposed that the swindle has been going on for two years, and that the road has lost $40,000 yearly thereby. The trick was for the conductor to take the ticket without punching it, then send it to an agent to be resold. When suspicions were aroused twenty-five such tickets were purchased from agents at various points. Detective officers were set at work, and the conductors were closely watched. Several of them were observed to omit punching the tickets, and these tickets, afterward purchased of agents employed by the conductors in various cities to resell them, were identified by the detectives by private marks. It is not known whether the swindle is practiced beyond Pittsburgh or on other roads than the Pan-Handle.

The Memphis Carnival.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.—Low Leubric, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Carnival, has received notifications from clubs of all the surrounding towns east of the Mississippi, and as far west as Fort Smith, of their intention to participate in the carnival here. Rooms at the leading hotels are being eagerly sought for by parties from a distance.

A Rough Party Receive Rough Treatment.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The Kansas City *Journal* of yesterday has advices from the Western border of Kansas, to the effect that a party of roughs entered the town of Sargent, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and amused themselves shooting into people's windows, and otherwise disturbing the peace. The next day they attacked a saloon keeper named Chris. Gibson, who shot and killed two of them, Wright and McLellan, and wounded another, called Jack. The remainder of the party left and went to Dodge City, where they undertook to run the town. Sunday night the citizens formed a Vigilance Committee and killed two of the roughs, one named Charles Hill, the other known as Antelope.

OUR GULF COAST FORTIFICATIONS.

The Forts at Key West and Tortugas Being Put in Fighting Order.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Word comes from Florida that the Government is making quite a stir in strengthening the gulf fortifications as if serious trouble with Spain might occur at any moment. The *Sun's* Key West correspondent writes under Feb. 5 that Fort Taylor, a large, permanent work situated at the western extremity of Key West, has been placed in a defensive condition by a large force under Colonel Blunt, of the Engineers. Major Buffington, of the Ordnance Corps, has arrived at Key West, to superintend the armament of Fort Taylor with new and improved ordnance of large calibre, and his men are now mounting heavy guns. Ordnance stores in enormous quantities have been thrown into the fort, and every other kind of war material liberally supplied.

The same kind of work is going on at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, seventy miles to the westward of Key West. A large force of ordnance employes sent up there by Major Buffington, are raising guns of a large calibre to the parapets, and mounting them on their platforms. A force of carpenters and masons left for Fort Jefferson to join the men there at the work of completing the barracks.

In the harbor at Key West lie two war ships and one Monitor of the United States Navy. The United States Coast Survey, under Captain Howell, of the navy, is at Tortugas making a careful map of that harbor and contiguous channels and shoals. Companies of the First Artillery garrison Key West and Tortugas, both places being under command of experienced officers.

UTAH.

The Latter-Day Saints Seriously Contemplating Another Pilgrimage Toward the Setting Sun.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 16.—The tribulation of the Mormon leaders, in view of the possibility of decisive Congressional action against their peculiar institution, is becoming daily more manifest. Already the removal from Utah is discussed. One of their organs to-day says: "The strong arm of power is to be invoked to make them move on, but where shall they go? Where is it desired they shall next pitch tents?" Before, however, they figure closely on starting. "How much," asks the *Herald*, "will the old man (the Government) give for the little property they have gathered around them for the last quarter of a century?"

The Priesthood, it is understood, seriously are contemplating the possible necessity of another pioneer expedition, but it is not generally believed that the saints, as a body, can ever be induced to abandon their present homes. There is no doubt that Brigham and his advisers are endeavoring to secure a new country for a Kingdom, and it is intimated that negotiations have been renewed for the exclusive possession of one of the Sandwich Islands.

Trains on the Utah Central are blocked with snow drifts. A furious snow storm is prevailing.

DETROIT.

Suicide—Runaway Accidents—Railroad Matters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 16.—Waldenar Voight, a young man employed in a grocery, shot himself through the heart last night. He was a young man of good habits, and the cause supposed to be disappointment in love.

Patrick Donovan, a farmer living near Windsor, was fatally injured on Friday by runaway horses, and died yesterday.

The Air Line of the Great Western Railroad will be opened for freight to-morrow, and for passenger trains in a few days.

Seneca Marcy, of Portland, an old resident, was yesterday thrown from a wagon and instantly killed.

The Directors' report of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, just published, shows total receipts for 1872 of $1,381,602. Total expenses, $939,447.

A daughter of James Vreeland, living near this city, fell through the ice in the river, yesterday, and was drowned.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—Probabilities—The storm centreing on the middle Atlantic coast will probably move northward to Cape Cod by Monday morning, and thence to Nova Scotia. Northeast winds with rain will continue Monday over New York and New England. Northeast winds, backing to northwest, will prevail from the lower lakes to Lake Michigan, with cloudy weather. Southwesterly winds and clearing weather will prevail in the South Atlantic States. Cautionary signals ordered for Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New London, Boston, and Portland, Me.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—BEEVES—The market opened this week firmly, at an advance of ¼c ℔ lb, and although local and country sellers were well represented, only a moderate business was done, buyers being of an opinion that dealers asked too high a price for their cattle. Friday brought the usual attendance of New York and Brighton dealers; but, although a good many cattle changed hands, the market was not active. Yesterday, the light receipts induced holders to maintain their demand for an advance. New York buyers seemed to fully understand that they had either to pay the advance or go without the cattle, and accordingly yesterday morning they went into the lanes and bought up nearly all the best offerings; but Brighton dealers found all they wanted during the afternoon and this morning. Taken as a whole, the week's sales have resulted favorably for holders, for very few cattle remained on hand at the close to-day, and these can all be disposed of to advantage. The market has ruled more irregularly this week than for some time past, as holders toward the close preferred conceding the advance asked for to sending their cattle forward, and yet the major part of the cattle were sold at an advance. The total receipts were 427 car loads, and the average quality was decidedly better. The best cattle offered were Illinois, although there were some very good Texans in market. The top price was realized by Rankin and Thompson, who received 8c per lb for 10 Illinois steers, averaging 1,474 lbs. A New York buyer paid 7½c per lb for 30 Illinois steers, averaging 1,548 lbs, and 7½c was realized by Henry Rosenthal for a fine herd of Illinois. The prices this week are as follows: Premium, $7.75@8.00; extra, $7.25@7.62; first quality, $5.25@6.00; third quality, $4.00@5.00; inferior, $3.00@4.00.

MILCH COWS—Market overstocked. But few buyers, and prices rule from $30.00 to $60.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market has ruled strong this week at ⅛c per lb advance. The receipts were 74 car loads, or about 600 head less than last week, but the quality is only medium. Still a fair business was done at the following prices: Coarse wool sheep, 5¼@7¼c per lb; fine wool do, 4¾@7¼c per lb. Lambs, 7@8c per lb.

HOGS—Nothing doing. The receipts were 277 car loads, all of which were sent forward in first hands.

HORSES—The supply increased this week to 42 car loads, and there is a very fair demand. Heavy draft and workers are more in request than drivers or carriage horses, the prices for workers ranging from $175.00 to $250.00. We have also received two car loads of mules from McLean County, Illinois, which have been sold from $450.00 to $550.00 each pair.

A Faithful Dog.

The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* relates that not long since a Newfoundland dog belonging to a family was left for a few minutes in a room with an open grate, in which was a child just old enough to creep. The child crept toward the fire, and the dog, who apparently saw and understood the danger, at once laid down between the child and the fire and remained there until the mother came to the rescue. The hair was burned from the dog's side, and his body was blistered, and yet, noble dog that he was, he did not budge.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Louis Sturgeon, who shot and killed Johnny Murphy while bathing in the river, near Memphis, last summer, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury were out over forty-eight hours.

The donkey boiler of the tow-boat Mary Alice blew up at the levee in New Orleans yesterday morning. Two men were slightly injured.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The excitement over the forthcoming report of the Poland Investigating Committee has now reached such a height that it may be said that Congress is struck with a moral panic. The outline of the report, which was given in the despatches of Thursday last, is universally admitted to be correct, even by the members of the Committee themselves. Brooks is so far assured of the fate in store for him, that he is laboring night and day with his Democratic colleagues to avoid a vote of expulsion.

A movement has sprung up, moving in "carpet-bag" quarters, to induce Ames to resign so as to avoid the inevitable fight which a resolution to expel him alone among the Republican members will occasion. Ames, however, will not be a party to this compromise, and says that things must now take their logical course. If Congress desires to expel him it can do so.

The report of the Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee, contrary to general expectation, will doubtless be submitted on Monday next. It was thought, when this Committee took up the consideration of the Central Pacific Railroad, that it would prove a work of such magnitude that the report would not be ready for a week or ten days, but the Committee have obtained about all the information on this subject available, east of the Rocky Mountains, and of course they cannot go to California, nor wait for papers and persons to come from that region, for further evidence, and hope to report during this session. From what they have been able to get, however, it is perfectly plain that the Contract Company that built that road was in all its essential features, practically the same kind of a concern as the Credit Mobilier, and that its operation and results were the same as those of the Union Pacific ring, so far as the nature of the case would permit. One consideration that is hastening the completion of this report in order that it may be submitted Monday, is the fact that it will show indubitably and conclusively, that if the gentlemen who have dabbled in the Credit Mobilier stock did so with a knowledge of what the corporation really was, and if they failed to dispose of their stock after finding out what the character of the concern was, they are guilty to a degree equal to the worst construction that has been put upon the charges made against them. The summing up of this report will bring forward this conclusion in a manner that will leave no room for doubt, besides adducing many other things which it is thought are indispensable to enable Congressmen to decide on the questions arising out of the report of Judge Poland's Committee. For these reasons, the completion of the report is being pushed with all the rapidity possible, and it is hoped that it will be finished in time for use as an invaluable explanatory accompaniment to the Poland report.

SHERMAN—GARFIELD.

The developments in the case of Judge Sherman, wherein General Garfield and others are involved, have had a tendency to stiffen the back bones and harden the hearts of many, who have heretofore been inclined to view the Credit Mobilier sufferers in a charitable light. They say that the Sherman letter, opening up as it does a new field of infamy in an unexpected quarter, is additional proof that the most damnable corruption really exists, and that it has pervaded all ranks, and that examples must be made of the offenders who have been convicted, and that only the most severe measures towards them will suffice to check an evil which is grown so gigantic, and is spreading with such rapidity. Considerable indignation is also manifested on the floor of the House at the fact that within the last two days Garfield has been quite frequently called to the chair by Speaker Blaine to preside temporarily. Garfield's occupation of the chair heretofore has been an unusual thing, and that he is now called so often is regarded as an effort to give him a better standing than he is entitled to, and to give him such weight as belongs to one who is held in high esteem in official circles, as will influence the House when his case is to be voted on.

NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—This morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the Joint Committee of Congress called on President Grant and read to him the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1872.

SIR: We have been appointed a Committee by the Senate and House of Representatives to notify you that on Wednesday, the 12 inst., the Vice President, acting as President of the Senate, in presence of both Houses, opened and counted the votes of the Electors of the United States for President and Vice President of the United States. By count it was ascertained and declared that you were duly elected President for the term of four years from and after the 4th day of March next. In performing this duty, we take occasion to tender you our hearty congratulations for the eminent civil and military services you have had the good fortune to render to the United States, and to express our confident hope that your Administration during the term for which you are now elected will promote the peace, honor, and prosperity of all the people of the United States without respect to section or party division.

(Signed) JOHN SHERMAN, on behalf of the Senate.
H. L. DAWES, JAMES B. BECK, on behalf the House of Representatives.

The President thanked the Committee for their attention, and said he accepted the office and would endeavor in the future, as in the past, to discharge the duties entrusted to him by the people to the best of his ability.

The Committee, after a few words of congratulatory conversation, next called on the Hon. Henry Wilson, and read to him a letter similar in part to that addressed to the President, informing him of his election as Vice President, concluding as follows:

We take this occasion, while performing this official duty, to congratulate you on the high honor conferred upon you by the people. You have long been honorably identified with the Legislative branch of the Government, during a period of unexampled difficulty. We are sure we state the universal feeling of the respective Houses to which we belong, when we assure you of their sincere respect and hearty good will.

Mr. Wilson thanked the Committee, and gratefully accepted the high trust confided to him. He said he should strive to discharge the duties of the position with zeal, fidelity, and impartiality. He expressed, too, the hope that the coming four years would be consecrated by those entrusted with power to peace, unity, and the development of the country; that those in every department of the Government might retire at the close of their official career with the consciousness of their duties well done, and with the approval of their countrymen.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE FUNDING LOAN.

The Treasury to-day issued seven millions of new 5 per cents to the Syndicate on receipt of certificates and deposits of an equal amount of 5-20 bonds as security for payment. One million was issued yesterday on the same conditions. The Treasury will now issue bonds daily to the Syndicate, as called for by them.

PART PAID POSTAGE.

The Attorney General has sent to Postmaster General Creswell an opinion to the effect that the section of the Postal act which has been construed by the Post Office Department warranting the collection of double the amount of unpaid postage is not in accordance with the spirit of the act. The Attorney General plainly says that only the amount of unpaid postage can be lawfully collected.

SPANISH RECOGNITION.

The promptness with which Minister Washburne was instructed to recognize the French Government has given rise to the report that Minister Sickles has been directed to recognize that of Spain.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate Credit Mobilier Committee held a secret session this morning, and adjourned till 1½ o'clock, when Vice President-elect

WILSON

was recalled, and his attention was called to a despatch sent to the New York *Times* on the 16th of September last, contradicting, by his authority, the statement that he held Credit Mobilier stock. Senator Stockton asked the witness if he had authorized the contradiction. The witness replied he had a conversation with General Boynton, and did authorize the contradiction. The despatch was the substance of a conversation he had with General Boynton. The witness would take the word of General Boynton. He is a man of character, and is trustworthy.

SENATOR PATTERSON

was recalled, and testified that his conversation with Ames in relation to taking stock might have been earlier than 1867. It probably occurred during the session of 1866; could not remember. The money was paid for the stock by the witness. The receipt produced by Ames and signed by witness called for 200 shares, whereas, in point of fact, he received 300 shares, and put them in the hands of a broker to sell.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON

was sworn. The attention of the witness was called to the despatch on Sept. 16 in relation to Senator Wilson. He testified he sent the despatch to the *Times* while serving that paper to accommodate its special correspondent, who was out of town. The despatch was authorized by Senator Wilson. It was written by witness, but not submitted to Senator Wilson before being sent. Mr. Wilson stated nothing about his wife having an interest in the Credit Mobilier.

SENATOR HARLAN

was recalled. He read a lengthy statement to the effect that Dr. Durant's contribution towards the expenses of the Iowa election was voluntary on his part, not the result of any intimation from the witness, or from any one at the instance of the witness. It was not made in consideration of any service performed or to be performed, personally or officially, by the witness for him or any other person or company; that there was no such understanding expressed or implied. He did not think Dr. Durant offered to influence his official action. He believed Dr. Durant made the contribution solely out of personal regard for witness as a friend, and from the conscientious belief on his part that it would be a benefit for the State, where he (Durant) held a large property interest, and for the Nation that the witness should be returned to the Senate. This contribution was received in good faith for the purpose named by the donor, and he believed was applied in the same way as a contribution from any other personal friend. Its reception and use had no reference whatever to the donor's connection with any public or private enterprise. It was received and applied with the same motive which has led the witness at the suggestion of friends on various occasions to collect and apply what would amount in the aggregate to large sums for the benefit of other candidates for office, State or National, just as he sided, less than a year since, to collect considerable sums to be forwarded to North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska, for defraying the expenses of election of members of the Legislature, which would be required to elect United States Senators' the desire to secure the re-election of certain eminent United States Senators being no small part of the motive influencing donations. As to the dates of the drafts, although the witness was unable to give definite information, it is his belief that they were received after the date of the Iowa October election. They were both received at the same time. They probably bear different dates. Neither of them was cashed immediately after its receipt. One of them was probably deposited, and checked out afterwards. The cashing of one of them was probably deferred until late in the autumn, possibly in the winter. One of the checks was possibly cashed in the autumn or winter following the October election of 1865. As to whom these funds were sent to for use, the witness had no data to make a complete exhibit. The funds passed, in fact or by anticipation, from time to time, into the hands of friends, and were applied by them either to reimburse expenses previously incurred or to pay current demands for which no account was ever required. The amounts handed to friends for expenses would exceed the amount of both checks. Since yesterday the witness, at the wish of the Committee, conversed with personal friends in reference to persons to whom these funds were intrusted, or who were thus reimbursed, with a view to refresh his memory. Funds were sent to B. S. Noble, of Iowa, as before stated. Funds were intrusted to Mr. Gurley, at one time United States Attorney for the District of Iowa. Something was handed to Colonel William Penn Clark, now of this city; to Colonel T. H. Stanton, United States Army, to reimburse expenditures made by them. Three hundred dollars were sent to T. S. Woolson, member of the State Senate, at Mount Pleasant, the place of residence of witness, with instructions to use as much as was necessary to pay hotel bill, carriage hire, and services of messengers during the contest, over $200 dollars of which, however, he afterwards returned, stating that he needed but little. The witness has an impression that part of these funds went into the possession of Elijah Sells, through the hands of other parties, without Sells knowing the source from which it came, but he (witness) had not yet been able to trace it. There were others whose bills were paid, who disbursed funds to defray expenses, whom the witness is unable to particularize. The witness was then taxed to his utmost capacity with the business of the Interior Department. He was unable to give much thought to what then seemed to be so small a matter as his election as Senator, believing that if not elected, he could remain in the Cabinet.

Mr. Stockton—For what purpose was this money subscribed. What did they do with the money in the election of the Senators in Iowa?

Answer—I will explain that my knowledge on the subject was chiefly derived from friends, until a year since.

As to the purpose to which the money was applied Mr. Harlan's statement sets forth that by the manner in which Senatorial elections are carried on, the contest being first on the candidates for the Legislature, a large expense is involved, especially in travelling through the State. It details at length how the friends of the candidates are put to expense in attending at the Capital about the time of election by the Legislature. It was to meet this expense that Durant's checks were applied. The difficulty of tracing the application of funds under such circumstances, and so long ago was plain.

I desire to aid the Committee to the extent of my ability in the performance of their duty, by disclosing fully all I know about each subject of legitimate inquiry; but as some of the questions propounded during the latter part of my examination, yesterday, seemed to be simply for the purpose to inquire into my conduct in relation to matters which appear to my mind as outside what I had supposed to be the legitimate purview of the original inquiry, leading to the examination of my conduct in another official position, as stated by the members of this Committee in propounding some of these questions, I think I ought not to be interrogated further as to these points, until I have an opportunity to know what the supposed offences are. Then I can offer rebutting testimony to the entire satisfaction of every Senator and every fair-minded citizen of this country.

Senator Harlan was then asked,

"Were you ever threatened in any way by a presentation of checks?"

Answer—"I do not think anything of that kind ever occurred."

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON,

a correspondent of the press, was called and asked whether he had any personal knowledge as to whether the checks, or stubs, or copies of them were shown to Mr. Harlan to influence his action. The witness replied that he published the statement, but had no absolute personal knowledge of the presentation of these checks or stubs to Senator Harlan. He was further asked whether he knew of any person who knew whether they were presented. He replied he knew of nobody of his absolute personal knowledge.

Adjourned.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

The Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee was not in session to-day. The Committee do not expect to examine any more witnesses, with the exception of General Dodge, whose arrival is still awaited, and it is not known when he will come.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—At the sitting of the Ways and Means Committee, to-day,

PRESIDENT KING,

of the New York Stock Exchange, testified that the letter of Judge Sherman, claiming $10,000 for services in Washington, had been mislaid, but would probably be produced in a day or two. He presented the report of the sub-Committee of the Stock Exchange, to which Judge Sherman's claim was referred, which sets forth that no basis for a valid claim by Judge Sherman was found. Mr. King produced the letter from Judge Sherman, dated Cleveland, March 27, 1872, addressed to L. Lockwood, Jr., in which it was stated that, at the instance of the father of Mr. Lockwood, he (Judge Sherman) made an effort to effect changes in the law, so as to exempt bankers and brokers from heavy taxes. His efforts and influence resulted in a virtual repeal of those laws. The writer, therefore, wrote to ascertain whether the Stock Exchange Committee would recognize the contract and services. Mr. King (the witness) had no knowledge of Colgate's report concerning the alleged proposition of Bassett, Clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means. The Stock Exchange never used money for corrupt purposes in connection with legislation, nor have the members thereof any impression that money can buy legislation in Washington.

The investigation will be resumed on Monday, when several members of the Stock Exchange will be examined.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee to notify the President and Vice President elect of their election, made a report similar to that of the Committee of the House on the same subject.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

SWAMP LANDS.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a bill in relation to certain swamp lands in Missouri.

THE RULES.

The rule offered by Mr. Anthony yesterday, limiting debate upon appropriation bills, was called up.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) said he would not agree to the rule, if it applied to the amendment for the establishment of dock yards in the hands of private corporations, because that was a measure which needed to be debated fully.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the amendment, unless it were so amended as to prevent the reception of any amendment proposing an appropriation for any other purpose than to execute the existing law.

Mr. TRUMBULL also opposed the resolution, and moved to postpone it until Monday.

Mr. CONKLING said the object of the rule was to enable the majority to terminate debate, and bring the Senate to a vote on any given question. He thought it proper and necessary that the majority should have the power.

The debate was continued until the expiration of the morning hour.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post Office Appropriation bill, with amendments, among which are the following:

Prohibiting the transmission of any free matter whatever, not excepting newspaper exchanges; requiring persons receiving mails by carriers to provide proper boxes at their dwellings to facilitate rapid delivery, authorizing the employment of an additional special agent to detect persons sending obscene matter; striking out the provision requiring railroad companies to make contracts for postal car service as a condition of receiving increased pay; providing that additional pay may be allowed for daily postal car service.

A PRIVATE JOB.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill to incorporate the Southern Homestead Emigration Company, giving power to lease or sell land anywhere in the United States.

THE TWO PER CENT BILL.

Mr. THURMAN moved to take up the Two Per Cent bill.

Mr. MORTON favored this motion. The States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, he said, were interested in this bill. It was due to them that it should be acted upon.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN opposed the motion, which was rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 31.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the unfinished business, the Naval Appropriation bill, was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the Anthony resolution,

LIMITING THE DEBATE

on the Appropriation bills.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone it until Monday.

Mr. SHERMAN said the time had come when it was necessary to have some form of previous question, as this resolution did not go far enough in that direction.

Mr. BAYARD protested against the introduction of any rule that would cut off discussion. The majority, concocting their measures in secret caucus, springing them all complete upon the Senate, might think it advantageous to limit debate, but the minority were entitled by the constitution of the Senate to discuss freely all public measures.

Mr. Trumbull's motion to postpone was rejected.

Mr. BAYARD offered an amendment providing that nothing in the rule shall be construed to authorize amendments in the matter of general legislation. Lost, by yeas, 23; nays, 23, the Vice President voting in the negative.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment designed, he said, simply to exclude general legislation. Lost.

Mr. CASSERLY offered a similar amendment, which was also lost.

The resolution, as proposed by Mr. Anthony, was then agreed to—yeas, 36; nays, 29.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

was again taken up, and the amendment relative to the retired naval officers, their pay and employment, was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 15. The amendment providing that the act of 1864 shall not retire any officer before the age of 62 was agreed to.

Mr. NYE offered an amendment reported by him from the Committee on Naval Affairs on the 11th instant, providing for the acceptance of proposals of the International Steamship Company, and of the Western Iron Boat Building Company. Other amendments were offered and rejected.

The bill, having been amended in the Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and several of the amendments were concurred in, but those restoring the appropriations for certain clerks of the several navy yards, which had been left out by the House, were rejected.

The question was on concurring in Cragin's amendment, relating to naval officers, when Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the provision giving them increased pay. The vote on this motion showed no quorum present, and at 5:45 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

Mr. DAWES, from the Joint Committee to notify the President and Vice President elect of their election, reported that the Committee had performed that duty, and had been charged by those gentlemen to report to the two Houses their acceptance of the trusts confided to them, and their obligations to the people for that mark of their confidence; also, the assurance that they would endeavor to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

INDIAN CONTRACTS.

On motion of Mr. SHANKS, of the Committee on Indian Affairs, after explanation by him, a bill was passed making unlawful any contract with the Indians relative to land or claims entered into prior to the act of May 21, 1872, unless such contract be in writing, and approved by and entered in the Department of the Interior.

CONGRATULATING SPAIN.

Mr. WILLARD asked leave to introduce and pass a joint resolution congratulating the Cortes and the people of Spain on the establishment of a Republic in that country. The reading of the resolution was interrupted by Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who said, "I object. It is a proposition to recognize slavery in the colonies of Spain."

Mr. WILLARD—Not at all.

Mr. BANKS—Certainly it is.

The resolution was not received

UTAH.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the message from the President calling attention to the condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah and to the danger likely to arise during the coming recess of Congress, from a threatened conflict between the Federal and Territorial authorities.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the message was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which has already under consideration a bill on the subject.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

On motion of Mr. BRAXTON, a bill passed removing the political disabilities from William Smith, of Virginia, familiarly known as "Extra Billy."

The House then resumed the bill on the distribution of the

GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. PETERS spoke in favor of the amendment to make the interest allowed date back to the time of actual losses, except in the case of the insurance companies, which are to be allowed interest only from the date of the award.

The bill was further advocated by Messrs. HALE and FRYE. The latter, while commending that provision which refers claimants to the Courts in their districts instead of tribunals to sit in Washington as proposed in the Senate bill, said he was a member of the Committee on Claims, and knew how claimants were robbed in the den of thieves outside of Congress, by men who watched them at every corner and demanded pay for influence which they professed to have with members of Congress. He did not want claimants from his district to be sent to Washington, where they would first have to pay a claim agent 25 per cent; then have to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars to the tools of claim agents. As to the claims of the insurance companies, they were entitled not to mercy or equity, but to law, to the bond, and nothing but the bond. These insurance companies had never shown any mercy to owners of vessels. They had used their power without mercy. They should not now come to Congress pleading for equity or mercy. They had made a profit of two millions of dollars on their war risks. There was no equity in allowing them additional profits.

Mr. LYNCH also supported the bill, with some reservations. He argued that the war risks on cargoes should be made not to the owner of the argoes, but to the owners of the vessels.

Mr. MYERS (Pennsylvania) argued in favor of the right of the insurance companies to share in the distribution of the award.

Mr. EAMES argued in support of the amendment offered by him yesterday, admitting into the distribution the claims of all who sustained losses by the depredations of the Confederate cruisers.

Mr. BECK opposed the bill and rather favored the substitute offered by Mr. Poland, in so far as it referred the whole matter to three Courts, to sit in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. He was in no frame of mind to decide what was exact justice in the question. He, therefore, preferred to let the Courts of the United States say so, instead of Congress. He denied that any part of the money could be paid to make good any other losses than those inflicted by the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah, because it was for these losses that England paid the money. As to the insurance companies, he saw no means of escaping from the conclusion that they should be subrogated to the rights of the insured. But, if the Courts could find any way to get clear of that, he should be glad. He saw none. The money could not be kept in the Treasury. He would rather see it sunk in the ocean than to have it said that the United States Government had received money to pay for damages for which Great Britain was responsible, and had then paid it for other purposes. The good faith of the Government was worth more than all the money. When the Courts had determined the question the world would be satisfied.

Mr. KERR also opposed the bill. He was not willing to follow his prejudices or dislikes towards the wealthy corporations of the country. He would say with the utmost sincerity that he had entered on the investigation of the subject with the settled and deliberate determination, if possible, on correct and honest grounds, to decide against those corporations, and to decide in favor of the other classes of citizens, and of the Treasury, but he would not do so much violence to his judgment and conscience as to give a vote which would, in his judgment violate the settled recognized honorable principles of law. There was an element of cupidity in the bill. He argued that it should not be in its present form passed. He very greatly preferred the proposition of the gentleman from Vermont (Poland) to submit the distribution to the Courts.

Mr. VOORHEES, a member of the Committee, supported the bill, and replied to the arguments of Messrs. Beck and Kerr. There was in those arguments, he said, an element of respect to England, as well as of respect to the insurance companies. According to them, the insurance companies must be looked to with awe. If not, then England must be looked to with respect and awe, because that Government would hold the United States responsible for not applying the money in the way it was intended to be paid. A more degrading idea had never entered into consideration in regard to the foreign policy of this country. The distribution of this money was the business of the American Government. A more shameless and degrading idea had never been advanced in the House of Representatives as that a foreign power should follow here and tell the Government of the United States what it should do with its own people, and its own funds. It was not only absurd, but it had been refuted by the instructions of the American agents at Geneva, not to be committed to anything required at their hands by England, as to what should be done with a single dollar of the money. Whenever he could see his way plain in settling up the dreadful results of the dreadful war, by standing up against the further accretions of enormous wealth, and against further speculation on the side of already bloated fortunes, but on the side of the equities of the poor, who were not powerfully represented, he should certainly be found there.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) closed the debate in support of the bill, as reported by him. He argued that Mr. Poland's proposition was wholly inapplicable, and would leave without any remedy all the small claimants, who could not afford to sue in the tribunals provided therein. He defended the provision of the bill regarding the insurance companies, and stated that the whole theory of insurance was that the premiums paid the losses. The fact in this case was that the insurance companies paid a little over 5 millions, and had received as war premiums a little over six millions. Not more than two-thirds of the war premiums had yet come in. As the claims stood, the insurance companies, as a body, had made a million dollars of profit. He thought they had made two and a half or three millions, yet it was proposed to let them participate in this distribution. Some men called that equity and justice, but he knew where the gentleman from Indiana (Kerr) had got his notions on the subject. He had seen him accompany the attorney of the insurance companies, Mr. Evarts, into the Committee-room of the Judiciary Committee, and listen to his argument.

Mr. KERR (angrily)—The gentleman's statement is not true.

Mr. BUTLER—Were you not there?

Mr. KERR—Yes, but I did not accompany the attorney, as the gentleman states.

Mr. BUTLER—The difference is this: You were there only at that time and at no other time.

Mr. KERR—I had the right to go there under the courtesy of the Committee, to listen to the argument. I went there, but I accompanied nobody there, except the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Beck).

Mr. BUTLER—Well, that is the key-note of the gentleman's argument.

Mr. KERR—It is not true.

Mr. BUTLER—I did not see the gentleman there afterwards, and simply saying that "it is not true" does not alter the matter at all, when the fact stated is true. Now, I am aware that it was the agent of the United States at Geneva, the paid attorney of the United States, who came before the Committee and said he was the paid attorney of the insurance companies before he was agent of the United States. He went to Geneva as the retained counsel of the insurance companies. He came before the Committee and argued the case in favor of the insurance companies. He has been on this floor, arguing the case, with what results we have seen, but not to change the vote of any honest man, in my judgment, who has heard both sides. Perhaps he may have influenced the minds of those who have heard only one side.

Mr. KERR—Will the gentleman let me ask him one question?

Mr. BUTLER—I cannot.

Mr. KERR—My question is whether the gentleman himself is not the hired attorney of the other claimants.

Mr. BUTLER—No, sir.

Mr. KERR—I have heard it stated that he is.

Mr. BUTLER—That is false.

Mr. KERR—It may be; I do not assert it.

Mr. BUTLER—Then it is insinuating what a man dare not say.

Mr. BANKS—I rise to a question of order. It is not the right of any member to charge another member with falsehood here.

Mr. PETERS—He only said that the statement was false.

Mr. BUTLER—I will not discuss that at all.

Mr. BANKS—It is not admissible; such debate should not be allowed.

Mr. BUTLER—I have said nothing unparliamentary. I have nothing to take back. What I mean to say is, that there are some men who are so little acquainted with an honest transaction that they do not know it when they see it. [Laughter.] That is all I mean to say.

Mr. KERR—And you are one of that kind.

Mr. BUTLER—That may be, but I am not alone. What I mean to say directly and exactly is, that these insurance companies have received $6,000,000 for war risks, when they have paid out only $5,000,000. There are some men who seem to desire to give them $5,000,000 more out of the funds in the Treasury, or out of the funds of honest claimants. It seems to me so monstrous a proposition, that it cannot be supported by any honest mind for a moment. No honest mind will support it unless such mind is led astray by sophistry.

Mr. BIRD moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected by a division.

The various amendments offered by Messrs. Eames, Monroe, Potter, and Poland were severally rejected. The vote on Potter's amendment was 35 yeas to 156 nays; on Poland's, 65 yeas to 118 nays.

The bill was then passed by yeas, 122; nays, 57.

It provides that out of the money paid by the Government of Great Britain in satisfaction of the award of the Arbitration at Genva, under the Treaty of Washington, in indemnification to the United States, the claims of citizens thereof and corporations organized under the laws thereof, or the laws of the several States and Territories therein, shall be established and paid from the Treasury in a manner hereinafter provided to the following classes of claimants in the manner following:

1. To all such corporations and citizens of the United States, actual owners of property at the time of its destruction, whether ships or cargoes, outfit advanced, or other wages paid to officers, seamen, or freights actually earned, lost by capture or destruction, by the cruisers for whose acts the said Arbitrators have found the Government of Great Britain liable, shall be paid the actual indemnity, where they were not insured thereupon or the insurance was not received.

The second proviso relates to indemnifying the officers and crews for their capture, and for the loss of their property.

The third provides that the owners of vessels captured or destroyed shall receive indemnification for their losses, when such losses are not fully covered by insurance.

4. The United States are to be indemnified for all the losses of vessels by cruisers and for the property on such vessels as lost in the same manner as provided in the case of private vessels.

5. To all such corporations or citizens as aforesaid, who had paid the premium of war risks on vessels and cargoes, or other property therein, after the sailing of either of said cruisers, to the amount of such extra or war premiums paid by them, whether they suffered loss by the capture of their vessels, property, or otherwise; *provided*, that in case of such premiums paid or secured to mutual insurance companies, the indemnity shall be the difference between the premium paid or secured, and the returned accounts or premium therefor.

6. To all insurers, being citizens or corporations of the United States respectively, having insured or reinsured property so destroyed, who shall show by exhibit of their books of account and business, that the war premiums did not equal in amount the losses paid by them, because of the property thereafterward captured, lost, or destroyed by either or all cruisers bearing the Confederate flag; *provided*, the amount paid to any mutual insurance company for losses so sustained, shall be apportioned by the Company among the members thereof at the time of the losses paid by them respectively, in proportion to the interest then owned by each member thereof; *provided further*, that no insurer shall have any claim or right in the claim of any assured herein provided for, because of any assignment either in law or fact, unless such assignee had actually paid adequate consideration therefor.

There are four other sections to the bill, prescribing how the losses shall be ascertained; how the claims shall be presented, and prosecuted by petition to the United States Circuit Court; how the judgments will be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury on a certificate of the Circuit Court. If, after the certificates are paid in full, there is any sum left, it is to be accrued into the Treasury of the United States.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

The Conference report on the bill for a Government building at Memphis, Tenn., was agreed to.

PRINTING.

The House then took up the bill reported from the Committee on Printing, directing the Congressional printer to contract with William J. Murtagh, of Washington, for reporting and publishing the debates in Congress for six years from the 4th of March, 1873, in accordance with his proposal.

Mr. BEATTY, Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, made a statement in support of the bill, showing the amount that would be saved under it.

At the close of his remarks, without action on the bill, the House, at 4:20 o'clock.

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Financial and Commercial Review for the Week—The Markets Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—During the past week the stringency in money increased, the late generally being 1-32. Foreign bankers have loaned their credit freely to speculators against stock collaterals. This has demoralized foreign exchanges, and carried down the rates for sterling to a lower point than for some time past. The speculation for a rise in gold has made steady progress, and the highest point of present upward movement has been reached. The two extremes of the past week were 113¾@114⅝.

Government bonds have been steady and uniform on small dealings.

First-class railway mortgages and other prime investment securities have been firm, with a moderate demand.

The stock market has been irregular, and in the main weak and lower. Large holders of stocks were free sellers during the week, when weak holders were forced to pay fancy rates for money. During the closing days, the general market drifted into dulness, closing heavy on the bank statement. The decline for the week ranged from ¼ to 5¾ per cent, and was most marked in Atlantic & Pacific preferred, which fell from 36¼ to 30¼, and afterwards recovered to 33¼. Western Union was next, dropping from 91 to 86¼ on the announcement that the Executive Committee had ratified the sale of 15,000 shares made by President Orton. Later the stock rallied to 89, and closed at 87⅛@87⅝. Erie, Missouri, Pacific, and Hannibal & St. Joseph common fluctuated 3¾ per cent each. Erie declined from 66⅜ to 63, notwithstanding the dividend, but recovered to 65⅛, and finally closed at 63½.

The bank statement is very unfavorable, showing that the banks, on the averages of the past week, lack, $1,299,000 of the 25 per cent reserves required by law. The banks were never before in this condition at this season. The fact that they are now so poor in reserve is stated to be due to the severe contraction last year of the 3 per cent certificates, and by the unusually heavy shipments of specie within the last six months, which in turn was caused by the fact that Europe took few American securities during the latter part of 1872.

Many vessels delayed by stormy weather arrived this week, increasing the imports and customs duties.

MONEY.

Money was active to-day, opening at 1-64 to 1-32, but the rate dropped to 7, and late in the day loans made as low as 3. Discounts were dull at from 8@12. The rate of domestic exchange is against this city, and has been so during the whole week, causing a drain of legal-tenders.

GOLD

was active and higher, advancing from 114⅛ to 114⅝. The advance was attributed to heavy imports and the bank statement. The shipments of bullion for the week will aggragate about $750,000, of which over $500,000 are silver bars. Only a few gold bars were sent out.

STOCKS.

The stock market was weak and lower. There is a Washington pool in Union Pacific, the members of which have been selling heavily. In Lake Shore, the contest is for the control of the road, it being understood that if the present managers remain in power an alliance will be made with the Erie.

BONDS.

Government bonds were firm on higher gold.

PRODUCE.

Flour was weaker for medium spring and low and medium winter, and heavy for shipping extras. Family grades were steady. Wheat opened very strong, especially choice spring. Winter quiet and unsettled. The market closes quiet, dealers apart.

Pork was firmer and fairly active, with sales of 1,250 brls new mess for April at $14.62½@14.75, and 250 brls do for March at $14.62½. New mess quoted at about $14.60 cash; 400 brls extra prime sold at $11.50. The market is firm for dry salted meats; for shoulders, 5⅝c asked, 5½c bid; and 10@11c for short cut hams on spot. Bacon was firm, with sales of 100 boxes long clear at 7¾c; short clear is held at 7⅝c. Lard was firmer, but not active. Sales are reported of 100 tcs prime Western on dock at 8¼c; 500 tcs do for February at 8⅝c; and 250 tcs for April at 8⅜c.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Burning of the Henry A. Jones—Twenty-one Lives Most.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The steamboat Henry A. Jones, from Houston for Galveston, with a cargo of 442 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire this morning, in Galveston Bay. Twenty-one lives were lost; among them were the Captain, J. Price, first clerk, and James B. Hogan, second clerk. Both were well-known steamboatmen.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.—The steamer Charles Forbes brought to this city the rescued from the burnt steamer Henry A. Jones. Among them are assistant-pilot Davis G. Gordon, who was on watch at the time of the disaster. He gives the following particulars: When about three miles above Red Fish Bar, at 4:50 this morning, the watchman on the lower deck called out, "Red Fish light in right." A watchman was in the act of casting the load when an explosion was heard, something like the escape of steam, but more resembling the report of a gun. The first pilot, who was on the roof, ran down to the lower deck, and immediately sang out to the assistant pilot to make his escape, as the boat was on fire. Gordon immediately left the wheel and ran down stairs. When he got below he found the fire had wrapped the whole boat and cargo in a sheet of flames. He had only time to reach the barge. The Jones had 442 bales of cotton, a lot of hides, etc., on board, and a barge of wool in tow. About the time Gordon reached the barge it caught fire, and was let loose from the burning boat, and floated away. Murphy, the engineer on duty, did not escape. All is conjecture regarding the cause of the disaster. The probabilities are that the fire-wall gave way, and that the report heard by Gordon was caused by its fall. It is certain that the whole vessel and cargo were in flames within five minutes after the first alarm. The following are known to be lost: J. J. Price, first clerk; James Hogan, second clerk; William Murphy, first engineer; Peter Peterson, cooper; John Cummings; D. Turner; Jno. Callahan; Christopher Shelby; James Brown; Wm. Hughes; H. Harty; Wm. Brady; "White Charley," deckhand; Bob Files, fireman; Wm. McGuire, first cook; Wm. Bishop, second cook; one boy, name unknown; Alfred, cabin boy; Alex. Bolts, cabin boy; and two stokers, names unknown. There were forty-eight people on board, of whom twenty-seven were saved. The loss is about $50,000 to the Direct Navigation Company. No insurance.

To Be Hanged.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 15.—The jury in the case of Osborne, who has been on trial here, for the past ten days, for the murder of Mrs. Matthews, at Yates City, in August last, brought in a verdict, at 8:30 this morning, of "Guilty of murder in the first degree," and sentenced him to be hanged. The Judge, on Monday net, will fix the date that the sentence shall be carried into effect.

Four Years for Murder.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Wilcox, charged with the murder of Leib, was found guilty in the third degree, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—The snow in Alava and Navarre prevents operations by the Spanish troops against the Carlists.

Senor Salmeron, Minister of Justice, will present a bill to the National Assembly, to-day, providing for the abolition of capital punishment.

The Government have ordered the suppression of the Royal Guard.

It is probable that the Council of State will also be suppressed.

It is asserted that the Governments of the United States of America, France, England, Belgium, and Switzerland will soon recognize the Republic of Spain.

The establishment of the Republic was celebrated last night by a general illumination. The streets were crowded, but there was no discord.

Despatches from the provinces report that tranquility exists everywhere, except in districts disturbed by the Carlists. It is said, however, that the army is opposed to the Republic, and favors a monarchy, but is divided in its choice for a ruler between the Duke Montpensier and the ex-Queen Isabella.

Don Carlos entered Spain on Thursday last. The Carlists are working vigorously to advance the interests of their leader.

Saragossa is practically blockaded by the insurgents. The insurrectionists have cut the railway between this city, north, and the town of Burgos.

Among the measures contemplated by the Ministry are the separation of the Church and State, and the appointment of Judges for life.

Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a despatch acknowledging the receipt of congratulations from South Americans in Paris, says that they will have to withdraw their support from the Cuban separatists, now that the Antilles are under Republican Government. He also says it has been decided to await the arrival of Deputies to the National Assembly from Cuba before arrangements for reforms in that island are made. The Government intends to suppress the Ministries of the Colonies, Justice, and Public Works, and abolish the system of retiring on pensions.

The appointment of Pavia to the chief command of the troops in Catalonia is denied. It is said, however, that he will be appointed to another command equal in prominence. The *Official Gazette* will soon publish a decree for the reorganization of the militia.

The reports that an Alfonsist pronunciamento has been issued in the southwestern portion of Spain is pronounced untrue.

Despatches have been received here from New York, stating that some of the journals of that city publish articles assuming that the establishment of the Republic must lead to the independence of Cuba. This view is emphatically declared, in Ministerial circles, to be erroneous. Notwithstanding the other very important matters pressing upon the Government, their attention has already been given to the subject of maintaining the authority of Spain in Cuba.

In the Assembly, to-day, bills were read granting amnesty to prisoners charged with complicity in the recent Republican demonstrations; declaring that justice shall hereafter be administered in the name of the people.

Echegarry, Minister of Finance, declared that the financial obligations of Spain shall be respected. The declaration was greeted with cheers. He said the Republican Government was interested in maintaining the credit of the nation, and "Respect for right" will be its motto.

Montemar has resigned as Minister to Italy. Missionaire will probably succeed him.

The representatives to England and Portugal remain at their posts.

CANADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—An ugly rumor is current in Quebec, to the effect that the cause of the fire, which destroyed the Court House and official documents, was caused by a carouse of the officials in the building at night.

A report current here that Judge Coursol, of Montreal, is to be taken into the Dominion Cabinet.

The Liberal party in Quebec have carried municipal elections.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—An indignation meeting of citizens was held last night, when the Narrow Gauge Railways were condemned for not keeping the contract in supplying the citizens with wood at reduced rates. Government interference is supplicated.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 14.—Last night the garrison for Fort Losa Mata became dissatisfied with their treatment and long arrears of pay, and deserted in a body, dragging the guns of the fort outside and discharging them. The men, 200 in number, took all their arms. They were pursued by cavalry.

It is rumored that the Mexican Government is preparing to remove Cortinas, and a pronunciamento is anticipated from him.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—Prince Auersperg, President of the Council, introduced an Electoral Reform bill in the Reichsrath to-day. It provides a direct election of members of the Lower House and for an increase of their number. The bill was referred.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, Locka announced that he accepted the Royal message, appointing a Commission to investigate the alleged official corruption, and withdrew the motion for the appointment of an investigating committee.

UTAH.

A Panic in the Mormon Church—Utah at the Vienna Exposition—Brutal Murder.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 15.—The special message of the President on Utah affairs is a stunning blow to the hope of the Polygamous theocrats. The Church organs are evidently at a loss what to do. The *Herald* says it is another heavy dose, but they must dance to the music furnished them, and repeats the threadbare argument that Polygamy, being part of their religious faith, is above rightful attack.

The *News* affects moderation and forbearance, and says if a collision takes place, it will not be at seeking of the people. The position of the Saints, it adds, in this crusade, is peace, patience, and calm endurance and resignation.

The general tone of the Mormon press to-day, is indicative of great fear. It was not thought possible the Government would materially change its long-continued policy of letting time and advancing intellectual and moral influences solve the Mormon problem.

The power of the Mormons at Washington was deemed impregnable, but now danger is so imminent, they are filled with consternation. In fact, a panic prevails everywhere among the Priesthood. The masses of the Mormons are apparently anxious to quietly await results, though it is well understood that a large majority of the better class secretly sympathize with the Gentile cause, and would joyfully welcome the day of emancipation from Brigham's despotism.

Hooper's second speech in Congress, in reply to Claggett and others, is pronounced by Mormons, as well as Gentiles, the weakest effort of his whole ten years as a delegate.

A most extensive and interesting collection of specimens of mineral and other productions of Utah has been forwarded to New York for the Vienna Exposition. Their great variety, beauty, and value are expected to attract great attention.

A despatch from Logan says that Charley Benson shot and killed David Crockett, Jr., at that place, at 9 o'clock last evening, without provocation. Benson is still at large.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 15.—Another member of the House of Representatives has gone to his rest. Intelligence reached here to-day from Roscoe, Winnebago County, of the death of Robert J. Cross, at his home in that place. He died of typhoid fever and erysipelas, having gone home unwell ten days ago. Mr. Cross was a native of New York, where he was born sixty-nine years ago, and was, with the exception of Mr. Thomas, the oldest member of the House. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1848, and one of five in that body who voted to strike the word "white" out of the Constitution. He was also a member of the last Convention, and, at the time of his death, was serving his third term in the Legislature. Appropriate resolutions will be adopted on Monday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Robert Emmet, son of Thomas Addis Emmet, the Irish patriot, and nephew of the celebrated Robert Emmet, died at New Rochelle to-day. The deceased was long an eminent lawyer of this city.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15.—Albert Cassiday, formerly a newspaper reporter in Eastern cities, subsequently a theatrical agent, and recently connected with the *Evening Dispatch*, of this city, died suddenly at Jefferson City, to-day, of paralysis of the heart.

STOKES.

Another Chance for Life—Fisk's Assassin is Granted a Stay of Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Stokes has a new lease of life for an indefinite number of months, through a stay and writ of error granted by Judge Davis to-day. The public and press had concluded that Stokes' execution was inevitable, and this sudden change was a surprise. The prisoner received his bad news yesterday with nonchalance, but to-day he and his relations present in the Tombs could not conceal his delight over the unexpectedly prompt action of the Judge who made the ponderous charge in the Tweed trial. The evening papers, most of which had editorials on the new era of stern justice as interpreted by Judge Boardman, had to strike another key in later editions. Judge Davis said in announcing the stay to-day:

Whenever the Judge to whom such an application is made, in a capital case, considers the question raised upon the trial, and which may have affected the result adversely to prisoner, to be of such grave moment and serious doubt, either from their not having been settled by the higher Courts, or because of conflicting authorities touching them, that in his judgment they are worthy the solemn deliberation of an Appellate Tribunal, it is his duty to accord to the prisoner the opportunity to present them for review, and in this case the duty should be discharged in view of the irremediable consequences that may follow his refusal. The exceptions taken upon the trial of this case are numerous. The great majority of them I deem to be frivolous, or of such slight importance that they cannot be regarded as having prejudiced prisoner; but, in my opinion, they are not all of that description. Some of the exceptions to the rulings on receiving and excluding evidence will, I think, deserve attentive consideration upon argument. I cannot here consider them in detail. The exceptions on which I have the greatest doubts arise upon a portion of the charge. The indictment was for murder in the first degree. The Court and the counsel for both sides concurred that the offence was either murder in the first degree or manslaughter in the third degree, or justifiable homicide. The killing by a fatal shot from a pistol fired by the prisoner was conceded, and I understand the charge to have been in substance that from this conceded fact and the circumstances attending (if the law implies the malice that makes out the case of the prosecution fully and entirely, unless the prisoner gave evidence sufficient to satisfy the jury that the killing was manslaughter), express malice must be proved or prisoner cannot be convicted under the indictment charging a premeditated design to effect death. Understanding the charge of the learned Judge to have declared as a legal proposition that the law implies the malice from the killing and circumstances of case, so that the charges of indictment were fully and entirely made out, unless the prisoner proved, by evidence sufficient to satisfy the jury, that his act was a less crime or no crime, I cannot but feel, in the light of the cases referred to, that there are such grave doubts both as to the correctness of the charge and its probable effect on the deliberation of the jury as to bring this application within a fair scope of the rule that should govern me in determining me in it. It is enough that I cannot say that my mind is free from grave and painful doubts. I reach my conclusion in this with regret, but having reached it, I shall perform the duty that springs from it with no hesitancy. The writ of error is allowed, with a stay of execution of sentence, until the decision of the General Term.

THE WAR OF RACES.

Ohio Coal Miners Protest Against the Introduction of Colored Men Into the Coal Diggings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 15.—A procession of about twenty-five hundred miners marched through the streets to-day with several bands of music, and a number of flags and banners, after which speeches were made on "The Diamond" by John B. Lewis, President of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and a number of others. The crowd was addressed to-night by R. F. Trevellick, of Detroit, President of the National Labor Union, who was prevented from addressing the meeting to-day by detention of the train. The object of the demonstration was to remonstrate against the introduction of colored miners, and to induce the rolling-mill puddlers, and other Labor Unions to participate in the strike. The saloons were all closed by order of the Mayor, and everything passed off quietly.

PERTEET.

How He Saved His Neck.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 15.—The salvation of Perteet's neck was due to one reason—the fact that he was put on his second trial at the option of the State's Attorney, who did not condescend to wait for the mandate in such cases issued by the Supreme Court. State's Attorneys will see, from this, that it is unsafe to ignore the legal form of procedure.

NEW YORK.

Custom House Excitement—Fatal Fall—A Missing Ship—Miscellaneous Local News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A great deal of comment was created by the announcement at the Custom House yesterday that James L. Benedict's name had been withdrawn from the Senate for the position of Surveyor of this port, to which he had been nominated. Two Deputy Collectors are prominent candidates for the office.

John M. Hodges, a Wall street banker, last night fell down a stairway at his residence in Fifth avenue, and broke his neck.

Fire Commissioners Pitcairn, McIlroy, and Faley, and Chief Engineer Hamill, of Pittsburgh, yesterday examined the workings of the Fire Department in this city. They will extend their tour to Boston and other cities.

The Investigating Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration exonerate the officers of the German bark Argonaut from blame in respect to the alleged abuses toward passengers on a late trip from Bremen.

The ship American Congress, belonging to Grinnell and Menturn, sailed hence for London on Dec. 7, and has not since been heard from. She had a crew of twenty-one men, and a cargo valued at $70,000. Her owners think she is lost.

At Morristown, N. J., David Moore, charged with the murder of his wife, was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Feb. 15.—On Thursday last, some section hands near Boone, Iowa, hitched their hand-car to a freight train while in motion, and when they let go suddenly, a man named Hoffman was thrown under the hand-car and sustained injuries, from the effects of which he died this morning.

Seven freight cars were ditched four miles east of Fulton, Ill., this morning. No one was hurt.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A despatch from Toronto, Can., says that engineer Keller was thrown fifty feet into the air and killed, last night, near Bonaventure depot, Montreal, by the explosion of his boiler. The fireman was badly scalded. A woman named Handergan, standing near by, was fatally injured.

MEDINA, N. Y., Feb. 15.—While a freight train going east was passing over a bridge across a street in this town about 9 o'clock this evening the structure gave way. Six cars fell into the street down an embankment about twenty feet. The engine and part of the train ran over and killed an unknown man on a bridge some rods east of the broken bridge. No train men were injured.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 15.—A freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad, due here this afternoon, struck a broken rail at a truss four miles from Cairo, and was ditched, demolishing three cars loaded with bulk grain, and throwing eight others off the track. They can be gotten on again. No person was injured.

Railroad News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 15.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Wisconsin & Lake Superior Railway, this afternoon, a complete organization was effected,—officers as follows: President, G. W. Washburn; Vice President, J. C. Harris, New London; Secretary, T. S. Allen, Oshkosh; Treasurer, G. W. Roe; Executive Committee, Gabe Bouck, Nelson Fletcher, G. W. Wakefield. Books of subscription will be opened immediately. Reports from Weconne, New London, and Shawano say the people are alive to the importance of the road, and surveys will be made at once from Oshkosh to New London.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—The Canada Air Line Railroad will be opened for traffic on Monday.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Joint Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ohio meets in Columbus next Wednesday.

A Newport (R. I.) special reports the arrest and imprisonment of one Essex for the crime of incest with his own daughter.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Arrived, the Donau from Bremen, and Celtic from Liverpool.

OUR IRON INTERESTS.

Further Notes from the Menomonee Region.

What the Savans Have to Say of Its Resources.

Its Mineral Wealth Discussed by Sections and Townships.

Analysis of the Menomonee Ores.

SEVENTH ARTICLE.

DR. CREDNER'S EXPLORATIONS.

Dr. Credner is a native of Germany, an excellent scholar, and fine geologist. He was employed by the Portage Lake Canal Company to assist Professor Pumpelly in examining the Company's lands in the Menomonee iron-region. This corporation was formed for the purpose of cutting a ship-canal through the narrow neck of land at the west end of Portage Lake, by which a tedious detour of 150 miles about Keweenaw Peninsula is avoided. To assist in the work, two land-grants were made by Congress. The second grant was of 100,000 acres, which the Company located in the iron-region of the Menomonee. Ten square miles of it are iron-lands, 18,000 acres of it are covered with hard-wood timber, and the rest is covered with pine. The ostensible object of this scientific exploration was "to prove the existence of workable beds of iron-ore." The result of the researches was eminently successful, and we give it, condensing as much as possible:

SECTION 31, TOWN 42, RANGE 30

(about 10 miles from the river). This section is crossed by a belt of iron-ore of more than one mile in width. The ores form a precipitous ridge, rising abruptly to a height of about 200 or 250 feet. They appear everywhere on the surface, exhibiting immense outcrops for the whole length of the iron-belt. The ores are hematites (red ores), and vary in the percentage from lean quartzose ores to nearly pure massive hematitic ores, which will produce 66 per cent of pig-iron,—70 per cent being the highest possible percentage of iron in chemically pure hematite. Crossing the strata of the iron-ore belt at right angles, beginning north and going south, there were laid open the following number of workable iron beds, which lie imbedded in poorer ores, just as coal beds lie between the sandstones and the slates:

1. Four feet thick, rich fine-grained ore.
2. Two feet thick, very rich, fine-grained ore.
3. Twenty feet thick, rich ore in places, with thin layers of jasper.
4. Four feet thick, very rich ore.
5. Twenty-one feet thick, middling ore, with streaks of rich ore.
6. Ten and a half feet thick, very rich ore.
7. Seventy-one feet thick, friable, soft, fine-grained, dark iron-ore, in heavy beds, in average a middling ore, but workable if mixed with ores of the 10½ feet streak which underlies it.

The following calculation will give an idea of the immense amount of shipping ore to be obtained from this section. Take into consideration only one bed (No. 6), of 10½ feet in thickness, which was traced through nearly the whole section, and which is proved by analysis to contain 60 per cent. The bed can be worked to a depth of 100 feet without inconvenience from water. Its length on Section 31 is 4,000 feet, giving as a product 4,000,000 cubic feet of ore, weighing 500,000 tons, or as much as the Jackson Mine—the oldest mine in the Marquette region—shipped in the first eleven years from the time it was opened. Marble to be used as flux in smelting, and hard wood, abounds in close proximity to the ores. The topography of this locality is favorable to mining purposes,—this bed of iron-ore forming a long, narrow ridge, from 150 to 250 feet in height. This is an estimate of but a single deposit.

SECTION 11, TOWN 39, RANGE 29

(a short distance from the river, and a trifle south of west of Escanaba). This section is crossed from east to west by an iron-belt of nearly one mile in length by 700 feet in width. It is a long ridge, partly precipitous, the outcrops being frequent. Beginning south and going north, the explorer found workable beds of ore, poorer quartzose ores lying between them.

1. Sixteen feet, rich ore, in places a little silicious.
2. Eight feet, rich ore.
3. Five and a half feet, very rich ore.
4. Six feet, rich ore.
5. Twenty-eight and a third feet, rich fine-grained, in streaks, nearly massive, steel-gray ore.
6. Twenty-six feet, rich, fine grained, steel-gray ore, in places a little silicious, but prevailing good shipping ore.
7. Five feet, slaty, rich ore.
8. Two and a third feet, rich, slaty ore.

The aggregate is 97½ feet thickness of workable ore-beds. Ores from 1, 2, 4, and 5,—an aggregate of 4 feet in thickness,—were analyzed by Professor Chandler, of the School of Mines of Columbia College, and found to contain 62.18 per cent of metallic iron, or 63.50 per cent of pig-iron. No. 1, the 16-foot bed, alone, promises to yield as much iron as the best of the iron mines of the Upper Peninsula yielded up to 1867. A fair calculation shows that it would produce 8,000,000 cubic feet of ore, which would weigh 1,000,000 tons, or about the entire amount shipped from Marquette last season.

IT MUST NOT BE SUPPOSED

by the reader that a bed of ore such as that just described begins and ends within the limits of a single section. The ledge which crosses Section 11 runs into Section 13, and across Section 9, in the latter showing for 700 feet in width and a mile in length, with numerous precipitous outcrops, some of which show 40 feet in thickness of shipping ore. The same ledge crosses nearly the whole width of Town 39, Range 29, through Sections 13, 11, 10, 9, and 5,—one end of it being about 4 miles from the Menomonee, and the other about 8 miles. It is in the neighborhood of the Breen Mine, and not more than 15 miles from the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at its nearest point.

Sections 25, 26, and 27, of Town 30, Range 40,—a river township next above that last mentioned,—is crossed by a ledge of iron-ore, which can be traced by rich "hand" specimens, yielding 60 to 67.25 per cent metallic, or 61.50 to 69 per cent of pig iron.

The next township west of this—Town 40, Range 31—has two of its Sections, 25 and 26, crossed by a ledge of iron-ores, in geological connection with the iron deposits described above, the character of whose deposits was tested under Dr. Credner's supervision, by cuts and test-pits, which showed large quantities of workable ore.

Dr. Credner says, in closing:

"THE GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

at which I arrive, after having explored the iron lands of the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Ship-Canal Company for longer than eight months, and after having had ample opportunities to compare them with other iron properties on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, especially those of the Marquette and Negaunee districts, are these: It is proved that you own 8⅓ miles length of the iron ledge, 4 miles of which actually outcrops. Further, it is proved by analysis that Section 11, Town 39, Range 29, has an aggregate thickness of ore-beds of 54 feet, ranging from 53 to 62 per cent of metallic iron; that large bodies of ores in Town 40, Range 30, yield 55 to 67 per cent of metallic iron; that ores on Section 31, Town 42, Range 29, reach 64.26 per cent of metallic iron. These 8⅓ miles length of workable iron-beds, which reach, in some sections, an aggregate thickness of about 100 feet, make your land superior to any other known iron-producing estate on the Upper Peninsula, probably on the whole continent."

ANALYSIS OF MENOMINEE ORES.

LABARATORY OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1867.

SIR: The samples of iron ore from Lake Superior, marked as below, submitted to me for examination, contain:

	T. 42, R. 29, 31.	T. 40, R. 30, 26.
Sesquioxide of iron	91.80	96.01
Silica (Insol. Res.)	4.75	1.60
Alumina, Oxide of manganese, Lime and magnesia	traces.	traces.
Sulphur	....	0.67
Phosphoric acid	none.	none.
	96.55	97.68
Equivalent to metallic iron	64.26	67.25

Not enough manganese in any of the ores to determine it. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. CHANDLER,
Professor Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

To RAPHAEL PUMPELLY, Esq.

PROFESSOR PUMPELLY'S REPORT.

The report of Dr. Credner was made to Professor Pumpelly, who reported directly to the Company. Professor Pumpelly describes the explorations of Dr. Credner as made by means of trenches running across the beds. Extensive collections of ores were made to determine the average of the ledges as regards valuable and worthless ores. Suites for analysis were taken in such a manner as to give the average of the workable beds. The occurrence of aluminous and soft hematite ores in the neighborhood of the other varieties is considered a very desirable feature. The increasing demand for ores of the purity of these has already lowered the standard of shipping ores in the Marquette region. So long as the demand remained below 300,000 to 350,000 tons yearly, it was in the power of those mines to supply ores containing over 60 per cent of iron, but ores much less in value can now be profitably shipped below.

WOOD AND STONE.

The wood upon the land belonging to the Company is largely maple, and is nowhere more than six miles distant from the Company's iron deposits. The Company, according to Professor Pumpelly, monopolize most of the wood of the region available for charcoal, and within convenient distance for use for smelting purposes. Of the marbles, Professor Pumpelly says: "At several points on the great lines of marble outcrop, different kinds of variegated and white marble, both compact and granular, were observed. The predominating colors are pink, flesh-colored, and white, veined with red. Although the general character of the rock is silicious, rendering it hard to work, beds of it exist on the lands of the Company which show excellent qualities, as, for instance, in Town 42, Range 29, and Town 39, Range 29. Argillaceous, talco-argillaceous, and chloritic slates, of black, green, and red varieties, and cleaving, in thin plates, abound in the Huronian formation, and are represented on the Company's land, especially on Section 5, Town 42, Range 31."

It will be observed that the reports of Dr. Credner and Professor Pumpelly mostly refer to ores found in the southern and southeastern portions of the Menomonee iron-region, where, as all persons who have examined the district agree, the iron exists in the smallest quantities and the least available form. If this is true, and the reports of the gentlemen named are reliable, it proves, not the poverty of the deposits of the southern townships, but the extreme richness of those in the townships lying farther north.

WHAT MR. EDWARD BREITTUNG SAYS.

Mr. Edward Breittung is a native of Germany, but has lived so many years on Lake Superior that he is entitled to be called an "old resident." He is a scholar and an amateur geologist, and has had many years' experience in mining and in mining lands. His opinion as an "expert" in ores is thought to have considerable value. He is at present a member of the Michigan Legislature, and absent on legislative duty. He made an extensive exploration of the Menomonee iron-district in 1864, and claims to have been the person, next to Foster and Whitney, who fully realized the value of its iron deposits. He describes the region as having four separate ranges of ore-bearing hills, and gives its topography as described in general terms above. The lower range extends through Town 39, Rrange 29, and Town 39, Range 28,—its general direction being toward the northwest. The range contains specular and hematite ores, hardly as rich as those of the Marquette region. The next range is Town 40, Range 30, and Town 40, Range 39,—townships elsewhere described as being near the Menomonee River, and due west of Escanaba. The ores contained are magnetic and specular, similar to those taken from the Champion and Washington Mines. The next range, going north, extends through Town 42, Range 30, and Town 42, Range 29. It is similar to those last described. Between the two ranges last mentioned is a range of townships in which no iron has yet been discovered. The fourth range extends through Town 43, Range 31, and Town 43, Range 33. On the Wisconsin side of the Menomonee is found a range of magnetic ore, connected with the range extending through Town 40, Range 30. The Breen Mine, whose position has already been indicated, is working 40 or 50 men, and finds hematite ores that yield 60 per cent of iron. They are trying to find the extent of the deposit, and will make extensive purchases, and commence operations on a large scale, if satisfied with the result of their explorations. The iron-district in Michigan is about 30 miles long by 25 or 30 broad. In Wisconsin, ore has been found in three different townships, but it is not known in what quantities it exists there. Judging from the outcrops, there is every reason to believe that the deposits are extensive. In Town 43, Range 32, which is about 30 miles northeast of the Breen Mine, there are large outcrops of pure specular ore, as rich as anything in the Peninsula, yielding 60 to 68 per cent of metallic iron. There are various deposits of ore in Town 42, Range 28; Town 42, Range 30; and Town 42, Range 29. The iron is as plenty and as pure in the Menomonee district as anywhere in the Peninsula. Lean ores are found there, as they are found everywhere where iron exists, but in no larger proportion. If a railroad were once built into the region, it would have all the ore it could possibly carry. The marbles are abundant. There is a large deposit at Sturgeon Falls, on the Menomonee, south of the river, of silicious marble, soft and easily worked. Some of the deposits are as white as snow, very homogeneous, and could be easily worked. The marble could be made very useful for ornamental purposes. A large amount of capital is interested in the development of this region. Among the men of means who will commence operations as soon as a railroad enters the district are David Morgan, Esq., of the Bayaders Iron Works, Irondale, Ohio; J. S. Waterman, who owns large iron works at Danville; R. D. Lacoe, of Pittston, Pa.; some of the wealthiest men and most experienced miners of the Marquette region, living at Marquette, Negaunee, and Ishpeming; and the owners of the Breen Mine, who are among the most solid men of Milwaukee. The best map of the iron-region of Lake Superior is the section-map of Mr. O. Dressler, mining and civil engineer, who lives at Negaunee. It includes every mine yet opened, marked in colors, and is accurate in its topography. Everything of interest to people owning mining lands, or desiring to purchase them, is carefully indicated.

Mr. Breittung expressed the opinion that the railroads will hereafter find it profitable to move ore to a considerable extent in the winter, avoiding, in individual instances, the accumulation of large amounts of capital in ores, either at the mines or at smelting-works.

FROM A STATE GEOLOGIST.

Major T. B. Brooks has resided for many years on Lake Superior, and is thoroughly familiar with its mineral wealth and resources. He is at present Geologist for the State of Michigan in charge of the Upper Peninsula. He is preparing the most complete and elaborate report of this region yet made, which will be full and complete as regards historic and scientific details. He is the latest explorer of the Menomonee iron-district, and his testimony, although valuable *per se*, has an added weight from his character and position. The reader, from previous specifications, is sufficiently aware of the general position of the deposits, and their geographical relation to points with which he is familiar. The Menomonee River runs diagonally through the iron-territory, giving the Michigan portion of it a triangular shape. The deposits are comprised within Towns 39, 40, 41, and 42 north, and Ranges 28 to 32 west,—not estimating the iron deposits in Wisconsin, south and west of the Menomonee River. The ore is found in two belts. The Breen Mining Company are working in Section 22, Town 39, Range 28, at the eastern extremity of the southern belt, which extends toward the northwest. A fair quality of ore has been found in places on the Wisconsin side of the Menomonee, near Pine River; but it has been little "prospected" by the people of the Upper Peninsula.

The lower "belt" is separated into two distinct, parallel ranges, over a mile apart. Between these ranges are Lakes Antoine and Fumer,—picturesque sheets of water, each about one mile in length, and about 12 miles west of the Breen Mine. The iron-ranges are generally marked by bold, conspicuous ridges, like those of the Lake Superior region, but the outcrops are less numerous. The hills are generally rounded declivities, except on the immediate shore of the river, where they are occasionally precipitous. South of the ranges are pine sand-flats, extending across the Menomonee into Wisconsin. The north "belt" extends through the south tier of sections in Towns 42, 28, 29, and 30 west. Its east end is marked by a high series of hills, called Felch Mountains, the ore from which was analyzed by Foster and Whitney. The topography of this northern range is much like that of the southern ranges, but the ridge is not so well defined. Much of the south slope of this range is covered by a windfall, which renders it almost inaccessible. On the north slope there are great quantities of hard-wood timber of the finest quality, which could be made easily available for charcoal furnaces.

The ores are identical with those of the Marquette region. The marbles are less silicious, and, therefore, more easily fusible in furnaces, or more easily worked for building-stone if they should be so needed. The iron occurs with the same associations as in the Upper Peninsula. In the region under discussion, the Huronian rocks disappear, passing under the limestones and sandstones of the Silurian epoch. At the Breen Mine, soft hematite ores have been found in working quantities; also, a bed of rich, hard, blue hematite, well known at the Marquette mines, which proved to extend southward under the low grounds adjoining. An immense amount of "lean" red ore, corresponding with what is called "flag" ore in the Upper Peninsula, has been found in the vicinity. Immense ledges of ore are to be seen on Sections 6, 9, 10, and 11, of Town 39, Range 29, and on certain sections of Town 40, Range 30. These are of the variety called "flag" ore, just mentioned. Soft ores are generally covered with earth, and only found by excavating. All the Menomonee ores are slightly magnetic. The best-known deposit is on Section 31, Town 42, Range 29. The quality is excellent, and the outcrops along a conspicuous ridge admirably situated for working. Specimens from these various localities, that have been analyzed, show from 40 to 53 per cent of metallic iron. Felch Mountain shows more jasper than the locality last mentioned. "Hand" specimens—that is, detached stones—found there, indicated richer deposits than are known anywhere near the Menomonee River.

Major Brooks will soon present his formal report to the authorities, and, after due course of red tape, it will find its way to the public. It will be illustrated profusely with maps, cuts, and diagrams, explaining all essential details. All of the authorities quoted above made personal observations on the Menomonee, extending, in each case, over months of time. Their seeming differences in regard to the topography of the district are the result of explorations more or less partial, and generally made with a specific object in view. Their testimony has been given in detail, for purposes of mutual confirmation. All the gentlemen whose opinions are quoted are iron experts, and know whereof they speak. Various parties from Detroit and other Lake-cities have been exploring in the Menomonee district during the fall and winter, but the result of their researches has not yet been made public. Few Chicago men—few men, in fact, from any part of Illinois—have interested themselves in the vast iron-region of these high latitudes. It is not altogether pleasant to think that the advantages of this rich mineral territory, which is naturally tributary to Chicago, may rather, by the culpable neglect of our business men, accrue to Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, and even to Buffalo, in the future, even as they have accrued in the past.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 15.—Printed preambles and resolutions from agricultural meetings are scattered on Senators' desks, setting forth that it will not do to confirm the Governor's nominees. One of these documents, after a glittering preamble, resolves that in appointing Messrs. McCrea, Stilwell, and Robinson, the Governor "has ignored the productive interests of the State, and indicated a bias in favor of corporate monopolies, and their alarming and intolerable aggressions;" that the Senate must reject them; that their should be "at least one farmer," as if Stilwell and Robinson were not farmers; that the rejection of Colonel Morgan met with their "unqualified disapprobation and hearty condemnation," and then the following impudent allusion to the Governor:

Resolved, That the action of the Governor, thus ignoring the farming interests of the State, and indirectly assisting railroad combinations to rivet their chains around our necks, has shown himself disqualified to exercise the duties of an office imposed upon him by accident, and which were not confided to him by the voice of the people.

Such is the character of the influence arrayed against the Governor. They abuse him in scurrilous words and then demand that he shall accede to their wishes. That is like knocking a man down and going through his pockets. All this intemperate zeal on behalf of Mr. Morgan has an effect contrary to what was intended, and the Governor cannot, with any self-respect, submit to dictation. Neither will he submit. The Senators will have a chance to show whether they are men or demagogues, and it is sad to observe in the upper body a disposition to be governed by every gust of feeling blown by a town meeting, instead of considering questions upon their merits. Of the two, the House is the more dignified and conservative body. Next week will test the Senate. The names will be considered. From present appearances, McCrea will be confirmed. Even the farmers are indorsing him, although he is the only man of the three who has no direct interest in the cultivation of the soil. Senators are considering whether they will reject all, two, one, or none. The movement to continue rejecting one until Morgan should be nominated, ended when the movers found that Mr. Hammond had not resigned, and that he would have as much right to hold over as Mr. Morgan.

The railroads seem to take no interest in the contest, and the statements that railroad men are working for and against confirmation are false. There are no more railroad men here than usual, nor perhaps as many. It is also untrue that the Governor has received letters and telegrams from all over the State condemning his course. He has received a few such, mostly from interested parties, but a far larger number endorsing his firm and dignified stand against the encroachments of politicians in the Senate.

SENATOR KEHOE

is a prolific genius, and produces bills with the rapidity of a machine. His last effort is to regulate primary elections by a registry kept, it being optional with Executive Committees whether they will take advantage of the law. It is not likely they will, as it will never pass.

THE LAST COMMITTEE.

The nomadic Committees on State Institutions returned this morning after a week's tour around the State, during which they were feted in fine style, and, of course, found everything satisfactory.

THE CITIES TAX BILL.

The bill "in regard to the assessment and collection of taxes in incorporated cities, towns, and villages, for the year 1872 and prior years," prepared by the Chicago city officials, was under discussion, when Mr. Bradwell objected to the provision requiring persons appealing taxes to deposit the amount in the County Treasury, to avoid the action of the Supreme Court. He regarded it unconstitutional. Mr. Rountree defended the bill and that particular provision. Mr. Hay took a hand in and finally the bill and Mr. Bradwell's amendment to strike out were recommitted.

The Senate and House were fairly attended and considerable routine work was disposed of up to to noon, when they adjourned until Monday.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 15.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The order of business was taken up where left off yesterday, namely, reading of bills a first time, and several bills were read and referred.

PETITIONS.

By Senator HINCHCLIFFE, petitions from the citizens of Prairie du Pont, St. Clair County, asking the passage of a law authorizing the sale of commons. Referred.

By Senator PATTERSON, from citizens of Whiteside County, favoring the confirmation of S. H. McCrea as Railroad Commissioner. Referred to the Railroad Committee; also, from the same, a petition against repealing the Liquor law. Referred to the Committee on Miscellany.

NEW BILLS.

By consent, the following bills were introduced and ordered to a first reading:

By Senator HINCHLIFFE—Increasing the jurisdiction of County Courts.

By Senator CASEY—Regarding the fees of Justices, Constables, and other officers in criminal cases.

By Senator BURNS—Amending Chapter 50 of the revised statutes, entitled "Lunatics and Idiots."

By Senator BURKE—Amending Section 12 of an act in regard to Constables and Justices.

By Senator KEHOE—Regulating primary elections and punishing fraud therein.

After the conclusion of reading bills a first time, the Senate

Adjourned.

HOUSE

met at 10 a. m. Prayer by the Rev. Mr Everest.

THE CITY TAX BILL.

The consideration of House bill No. 19, in relation to assessment and collection of taxes in cities for the year 1872, was resumed.

Mr. BRADWELL offered an amendment, striking out the provision requiring the appellant to deposit with the County Clerk the amount of taxes and costs on taking appeal.

Mr. HAY moved that the bill and amendment be recommitted to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. Carried.

JUSTICES.

House bill 239, concerning Justices and Constables, was read a second time.

Mr. LANE, of Hancock, offered an amendment striking out the provision that suits in civil cases shall be brought either in a Justice's election district where the plaintiff resides, or in a Justice's election district where the defendant resides.

Mr. OBERLY offered an amendment, allowing suits to be brought only in the election district of plaintiff or defendant.

Mr. Lane's amendment was adopted.

Mr. SWAN offered an amendment, reducing the jurisdiction of Justices to $100. Lost.

The bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

RECORDER'S COURT.

House bill 122, in relation to Recorder's Court in the cities of La Salle and Peoria, was read a third time, pending consideration of which the House

Adjourned.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia. Feb. 15.—In the Senate, to-day, Senator West moved that the consideration of Title 10, of public improvements, including the railroad chapter, be postponed to Tuesday next. Senator Larrabee, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill, repealing certain acts and changing the rate of interest on State warrants from 6 to 8 per cent, and changing the order of payment of the same from order of issuance to the order of demand for payment after indorsement. The rule was suspended and the bill passed. Senator McNulty asked to be excused from service on the Committee of Investigation relative to an article published in the *Daily Republican*; not excused—yeas 18; nays 23.

Senator Fairall offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate suspend its judgment upon G. W. Edwards for the present, and that he be allowed to go upon his parole until ordered to appear again before the Senate for judgment.

After discussion, Senator Campbell moved to amend the resolution so as to discharge G. W. Edwards from custody.

A long discussion was had, and finally Senator Campbell's amendment to the resolution was lost—yeas, 18; nays, 24.

Senator Fairall's resolution was then adopted, after providing that the Committee be instructed to make a complete and full investigation of the whole matter—yeas, 32; nays, 11. The prisoner then refused to give his parole as required by the resolution passed, and on motion of Senator Willet he was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The consideration of Title 6, of the Revenue, was then resumed, Chapter 1 of the assessment of taxes being the first considered. Amendments were made, striking out eight and inserting twelve feet as the extreme distance from each other that forest trees shall be planted, to claim exemption from taxation; also, Section 4, to exempt only one-quarter of a mile of hedge or shade trees, and to exempt nursery trees. A provision, inserted by the House, exempting railroad tracks from taxation until three years after the same have been laid, was stricken out. The words "personal property" were inserted in Section 19, relating to deductions allowed to be made in making up list, restoring the section as reported by the Commissioners; also an amendment was made exempting pork-packers the same as manufacturers. The section relating to the return of Assessors' books was stricken out, and an amendment making the receipts conclusive evidence of payment, pending consideration of bill, was passed.

In the House, to-day, the report of the Committee of the Whole upon Title 12, of Education, was agreed to. The compulsory education sections were stricken out—yeas, 54; nays, 21. The agricultural chapter was again amended, so that the average salaries of Professors shall not exceed $1,000 per annum. The provision making the Superintendent of Public Instruction *ex officio* a member of the Board of Regents of the State University was also stricken out. The annual appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Council Bluffs was increased from $10,000 to $12,000. An amendment was made striking out the appropriation of $50 given annually to defray the expenses of Teachers' Institutes. Title 12 was then referred to a committee, with instructions to arrange and harmonize the different parts. They afterwards reported, and the bill was passed. House bill 30, introduced by Mr. Billings, authorizing incorporated cities and towns to lay out and establish public market grounds, and take private property for the same, was passed.

A communication was read from Mr. Pratt, resigning his seat as a member of the House.

In the afternoon, the House considered Title 11, of Police of the State. Chapter 6 of Intoxicating Liquors excited much discussion, and the Senate amendment requiring persons selling wine and beer to file a bond with the Clerk of the Court was reported; also, the Senate amendment that persons selling intoxicating liquors permit shall not sell at a profit exceeding 10 per cent, and 33 per cent inserted. The bill was put on its passage, and lost, lacking the constitutional majority.

Adjourned.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—The Legislative Committee on removal of the State Capital, met the Committees of the City Council and Board of Trade to-day, and inspected the public buildings offered for the use of the State Government until others can be erected, should the capital be moved to this city. At a meeting of the Committees of the city officials and citizens at the Board of Trade rooms to-day, a general interchange of views on the subject was had. The Legislative Committee strongly favor the removal.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 15.—In the House, this morning a bill was introduced to provide for the election of School Examiners. The bill to provide for the liabilities of parties to promissory notes was indefinitely postponed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

An Overdue Steamer—The Turf—Fatal Stabbing Affray—The Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Raymond, the agent, says he has no apprehension for the safety of the steamer Nevada, overdue seventeen days on her schedule of time. He thinks the steamer put in to Honolulu for repairs, and will remain till the arrival of the Moses Taylor, and probably transfer her mails and passengers to that steamer.

The racers Elmo, Rosalind, and Dan Voorhees are in constant training at the Agricultural Park, and all are in good condition. No matches have yet been made.

Edward Meehan was fatally stabbed to-night by Edward Percy. Meehan was trying to put Percy out of his saloon, when the latter drew a knife and plunged it in the left side of Meehan. Percy is under arrest.

All is quiet at General Gillam's headquarters at Dorris Ranch, awaiting the result of the peace conference with the Modocs.

The steamer Telfair arrived from Portland, Ore., to-day, and brought no news of the missing steamer George S. Wright. The Telfair will sail immediately in search of the Wright. There were eighteen passengers on the Wright, among them Major Walker, Paymaster of the army, and wife.

The St. Louis Social Evil Law.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—A number of prominent ladies of this city held a meeting, to-day, at which a memorial was adopted asking the City Council to repeal all the "Social Evil laws" now in force, and expunge any provision relating thereto, which may be contained in the new city charter now under consideration. Mrs. Cutler, of Illinois, and several ladies of the city, and the Rev. Mr. Fenton made speeches setting forth the effect of the law now in existence, and urging the women in the city to band together and use their best exertions to have it repealed. Committees were appointed to procure signatures to the memorial.

Fires.

GENESEO, Ill., Feb. 15.—A fire last night, caused by a defective flue, totally destroyed B. F. Zimmerman's furniture store, Ed. Deeren's boarding house and saloon, and two other frame buildings. The total loss is about $8,000. Zimmerman's loss is about $3,500; insured for $1,000, in the German Insurance Company of Freeport. Deeren's loss is about $2,000; insured in the Lycoming for $750, and the Springfield Fire and Marine for $600.

Two Negro Assassins.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.—An *Avalanche* special from Sardis, Miss., says that William Sayles, a farmer living near Batesville, was attacked yesterday by a party of negroes, one of them shooting him in the back and dangerously wounding him. After he fell to the ground he raised himself on his elbows and shot the scoundrel who fired upon him with one barrel of his shot-gun, and then fired upon another of the assailants, killing both instantly.

Supreme Court Clerk.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 15.—Woodbury M. Taylor, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Northern Grand Division, turned over his office to-day to Mr. Trimble, the Clerk elect, who took possession. Mr. Taylor also sold his beautiful residence here to the new Clerk, and will probably make Chicago his future home.

Municipal Election at Reading, Pa.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—At Reading, Pa., yesterday, the election resulted in a majority of 1,500 for granting liquor licenses. Evans, Republican, was elected Mayor.

The Border Commission.

BROWNSVILLE, Feb. 14.—On the 11th the officers at Fort Brown gave a ball. The Mexican Commissioners now at Matamoras attended, and the United States Border Commission also was present. An exchange of courtesies took place. The Mexican Commissioners express a desire to settle all border troubles, and will tender an opportunity of joint investigation on the Upper Rio Grande, for which they leave shortly, on conclusion of the present session. The American Commission will assist.

SPRINGFIELD.

Important Legal Decision Regarding the Taxing of Bank Stock.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—The Supreme Court, *per* Justice McAllister, delivered an important opinion in the case of the First National Bank of Mendota *versus* Smith, Collector. It was a bill in equity exhibited in the Circuit Court of LaSalle County by the Bank against the Tax Collector of the Township of Mendota, in which the Bank was situated, to restrain the collection of taxes assessed for 1871 against the stockholders of the Bank, upon their respective shares of stock. The defendant demurred to the bill. The Court sustained the demurrer, and no amendment of the bill being proposed, it was dismissed. The complainant appealed, and the decree of the Court below is affirmed.

Judge Blodgett decided in effect that non-resident holders of shares of stock in National Banks could not be taxed in this State on their shares of stock, the *situs* of such property being at the domicil of the owner, therefore that the shares of stock of resident holders could not be taxed, as it would destroy the uniformity of taxation required by the Constitution. The decision just promulgated by the Supreme Court takes a contrary view, and decides that the shares of stock of National Banks, whether owned by residents or non-residents, are taxable in this State at the place, county, town, or city where the bank is located.

THE MODOC WAR.

The First Fight.

A correspondent of the Oregon *Herald*, writing under date of 23d inst., from the camp of the Oregon Militia operating in the Modoc country, tells the story of the battle of the 17th ult., as follows:

Captain Bernard's forces, together with that portion of the Fairchilds party and the soldiers that made the junction with Bernard during the battle, arrived at this camp last night, a footsore, shattered, and demoralized troop. A portion of these men were compelled to lie behind rocks and in crevices sheltered from the deadly fire of an unseen enemy until darkness gave them a chance to escape. Their retreat began at midnight and continued until daylight without a halt. The suffering of the wounded during that terrible night must have been extreme. One of these rode on horseback through the night over the worst imaginable trail, with his thigh-bone broken in splinters—said in this instance to be a mortal wound. The forces upon the east side were in a position equally critical, but were more fortunate in their retreat. I despair of making it clear how so formidable and carefully-prepared an expedition could have accomplished such disastrous results. Everybody affected contempt for the enemy, and it is but fair to say that that enemy affected the greatest contempt for us. When Captain Bernard opened his fire on the east, although the engagement had already begun on the west, a shout of derisive laughter arose upon the Indian right, and ran along and around their line through rocky caverns, a distance of nearly two miles. In close quarters, the Indians showed themselves proficient in the use of slang English. Their remarks were more exasperating than edifying. Their profanity and obscenity was enough to provoke the envy of the most accomplished American gentleman. One of them hearing Colonel Green's name mentioned, said: "Is that you, Colonel Green? Well, go along, you infernal old ——, we won't hurt you."

The Fairchilds party formed themselves with a part of the infantry battalion in a rocky gorge, when a voice, recognized as that of steamboat Frank, shouted across to another voice—Scar-faced Charley's—on the opposite side: "Hello, Charley, here is some Yreka boys; dont you see them?"

"Yes."

"Boys, what do you want? What makes you come here to fight us?" And the same voice continued:

"Charley, there is old Dorris. Dorris, what do you want here? Say, Dorris, how long are you going to fight us?"

All this talk was accompanied by a lively shower of bullets. Only an occasional glimpse of an Indian was seen. Four of the little party had already been shot. The men were lying flat behind rocks and sage-bushes. Any exposure or movement, however slight, invited a shot. No answer was made to this Indian talk. Steamboat Frank persisted in trying to draw Dorris out.

"What's the matter with you, Dorris? Can't you hear? Ain't you got ears? Cant you talk? Ain't you got a mouth?"

But Dorris knew his man and laid low, occasionally blazing away at the rock from which these questions seemed to proceed, and conscious that his rock was being peppered in turn.

A soldier near by peered over his cover, in the direction of the voice—a moment—a shot, and he sank back with a bullet-hole in his forehead, mortally wounded.

Near this spot, Colonel Perry, an officer of great gallantry was shot through the arm and breast. He involuntarily moaned: "O, I'm shot."

A shrill voice, that of a squaw likely, mocking him, said: "You come here to fight indians, and you make noise like that; you no man, you squaw."

The number of narrow escapes, where bullets were stopped or turned aside by cartridge-belts, pistol-handles, etc., was large.

An awkward German, unaccustomed to the use of arms, carried his pistol at full cock on his abdomen. A Springfield rifle bullet struck in that vicinity, and the pistol remains at half-cock yet. His pistol is ruined, yet the man lives and is happy.

Donald McKay's horse was shot dead under him. Donald is a nephew of the celebrated Dr. McKay.

To sum up, we were eager to get in and glad to get out, anxious in the morning that the Indians should not escape, and at evening anxious that we should. The nature and impregnable character of the Modoc position, and the number of the enemy, were not understood. Better information was not attainable except only by a reconnoissance in force and at the sacrifice of life. All that was known in these respects was obtained by observations made at a distance of five miles, except what Fairchilds learned in his visit to Captain Jack, and that was limited.

To repeat the substance of a part of my former letter, it is impossible to imagine the character of that terrible place, or even to approach it. It stretches away in expansive awfulness. As you approach the Modoc position its ruggedness increases, and it breaks into an endless succession of canons, chasms, gorges, extinct volcanic craters, and mountains of rock, jagged, splintered, and toppling. From the extreme and commanding points occupied by our skirmish lines, the scene has a sort of infernal grandeur in it. From the lake, to the east, south, and southeast, the rugged plain reaches to the mountains, with a gradually increasing elevation. Although within a few feet of the main camp (we passed over many deserted ones), we saw nothing of the celebrated cave. It is, however, universally believed in here.

The Second Fight.

From the Yreka Journal.

General Wheaton, in his report of the fight with Bernard's company, at Tule Lake, on the 23d ultimo, says: "The Modocs came out of the lava bed in force and attacked an escort of twenty-two men, who, with two wagons were moving grain from Land's ranch to Bernard's camp, at Jesse Applegate's, on Clear Lake. The non-commissioned officer sent a courier to Bernard, who hurried to their aid with reinforcements, and charged the Modocs, who were then slowly retiring. The Indians, being on open ground, fled in confusion to the lava beds. Four of them were killed, several wounded, and all their horses captured. Many Indians threw their rifles into Tule Lake as they fled to their stronghold in the rocks.

A CORRESPONDENT'S ACCOUNT.

On the 23d instant a Government team loaded with oats, and on the way from Captain Bernard's camp to Clear Lake, met some forty mounted Modocs driving a supply of beef cattle in the direction of their camp in the lava bed. After a slight skirmish, the escort, consisting of twenty-two men, retreated, and now ensued a scene that must have been comical in the extreme—the attempt of a Modoc to drive a six-mule Government team. Vaulting into the saddle and gathering up the reins, he started. He described a circle with that team. Around and around he went; the harder he drove the sooner he accomplished his circuit. No celestial body is confined to its orbit by a degree more inexorable. The wagon-tongue broke and the wagon, driver, and mules were piled up in admirable confusion. The Indians, finding it impossible to drive the team, killed the mules and attempted to burn the wagon.

Other accounts say there was but one killed, as only one dead Indian was found, and the Indians were run off so speedily they could not get away with their dead. It is also said three or four were wounded, but this is mere supposition. The Indians, on coming up to the wagons, unhitched the mules from the wagon and got away with them, but it is not correct that the Indians threw any guns away. Bernard's men were between three and four miles off from the wagon attacked, and had just saddled up when the courier came. They quickly mounted their horses and rode to the scene at a furious rate, when the Indians, seeing them, retreated in hasty order. Bernard's men had run their horses so hard that they were unable to urge them to a good speed, else they would have captured every Indian. The Indian ponies were tender footed from travelling through the lava bed, and could not travel as speedily as Bernard's horses; hence the Indians found it necessary from the rapid gaining of Bernard's cavalry to dismount and escape to the rocks on foot, which they did in lively style, and barely in time to save themselves. The Indian killed was known as "Greasy Boots," who, we are informed, was scalped by one of Bernard's men. About 44 or 45 Indian ponies with saddles were captured, and it is believed the Indians made the raid on the wagons in the hope of capturing ammunition, and that they did not attempt to burn the wagon, as reported by others.

Colonel James E. Gregg has disposed of his interest in the Arkansas Central Railroad, and resigned the Presidency of the same.

—The Pennsylvania Assembly passed a resolution, last week, providing that no intoxicating liquors shall be kept or drank in the house. Afterward a second resolution was passed, ordering all bottles except those containing ink to be removed from the cloak-room. Under this two-fold provision it may certainly be hoped that the Pennsylvania Legislature will be able to preserve a tolerably clear and steady gait. Ink, as a beverage, cannot be either pleasant or intoxicating; and the cloak-room very likely will be less a place of resort hereafter than it has been.

—A short time ago Thomas J. Hayes and James Martin, residents of Greenville, N. J., quarrelled, and Hayes suggested that they should settle the difficulty by having a pugilistic encounter. Martin acceded to the proposal, and last Friday morning was appointed for the fight, $250 being put up by each on the result. Both belong to wealthy families. There was a large number at the scene of action, near the Morris Canal. Both being amateurs, there was no great display of pugilistic skill on either side, and after fighting a few rounds in a rough and tumble fashion, Martin said he had enough, and Hayes pocketed the money. Afterward they went to a saloon, where the victor stood champagne and oysters all round.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

RUBINSTEIN FAREWELL CONCERTS!

RUBINSTEIN-WIENIAWSKI

FAREWELL TO CHICAGO.

Friday Evening, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, only Gala Rubinstein Matinee.
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. GRAU and Messrs. AIKEN & LAWLOR have the honor to announce as above the last Rubinstein Concerts in Chicago, and the farewell appearances of Anton Rubinstein, the greatest living pianist; Henri Wieniawski, the world-renowned violinist; Mdlle. Louise Liebhart, the celebrated London soprano; Mdlle. Ormeny, the distinguished contralto; Mons. L. Rembielinski, accompanist.
Reserved Seats, $1.50 and $2, according to location, sale of which commences Monday morning at Box Office of Aiken's Theatre. Admission, $1; Gallery, 50c. Steinway's Pianos are used at all Rubinstein Concerts.

"STAR" CONCERTS.

THEO. THOMAS'

UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS,

ASSISTED BY

MISS ANNA MEHLIG, the Brilliant Pianist, and Mr. GEO. L. OSGOOD, the Favorite American Tenor,

In 4 Grand Concerts and 1 Grand Matinee.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, To-night and Thursday Night, Feb. 17 and 20.
UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Tuesday and Wednesday Nights, Feb. 18 and 19.
GRAND MATINEE Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 19, Union Park Congregational Church.
The first Concerts on each Side of the river are in the regular Star Course. The others are not.
Tickets for any Concert now for sale. For West side Concerts—Cor. Halsted and Madison-sts. and 495 West Madison-st. For South Side Concerts—Cor Madison and State-sts. and 268 Wabash-av. Admission, $1.00; Reserved Seats, $1.50.
CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.
N. B.—Tickets for Wendell Phillips' lectures for sale Friday, 21st inst.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17, and till further notice,

EDWIN BOOTH

WILL APPEAR AS

LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS,

In John Howard Payne's great Roman Tragedy of

BRUTUS,

OR THE FALL OF TARQUIN,

Which will be produced with entire New Scenery, correct and magnificent Roman Paraphernalia.
Reserved Seats for sale at the Ticket Office of the Theatre six days in advance. Saturday—Booth Matinee.

ACAMEMY OF MUSIC.

Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 20,
COMPLIMENTARY MATINEE,
Tendered by the entire Dramatic Profession of Chicago to
MISS FLORA NEWTON,
Who was so seriously injured during the production of the Black Crook at the Academy of Music last November. HOOLEY'S, McVICKER'S and the ACADEMY Companies, and a HOST OF VOLUNTEERS in a GLORIOUS ENTERTAINMENT. Regular evening prices of admission. Seats may now be secured. Doors open at 1 o'clock. Begins at 2 precisely.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE HOME OF STANDARD COMEDY—ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.
Monday, Feb. 17, during the week, and Wednesday and Saturday matinees, John Dillon in two of his greatest impersonations; the chaste and beautiful comedy,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
with an attractive cast, and the screaming farce of
BARNEY, THE BARON.
In rehearsal, Daly's latest success, "FALSE SHAME." In preparation, "THE GENTLE SAVAGE," "PERIL," and "ALIXE."
Grand Washington Birthday matinee.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Mackin and Wilson in their inimitable impersonations. Grand Vocal Quartette. Mystic Changes. Turn Him Out. Rival Artists. Love in All Corners.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
Monday, Feb. 24, Benefit of BEN. COTTON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

First appearance in this theatre of the charming actress and superb vocalist, Miss
ANNIE FIRMIN,
And the popular young tragedian, Mr.
JOHN JACK,
When will be produced Brougham's great sensation drama,
JOHN GARTH,
With all the original music and effects.
Mlle. PAULINE LUCCA returns from Milwaukee and occupies Box B, Tuesday evening. The vocal efforts of Miss Firmin are attracting the attention of all professional singers.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Feb. 17, every night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the popular young Tragedian,
E. T. STETSON,
IN HIS IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
NECK AND NECK.
Replete with Thrilling Situations and Startling Effects.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st.

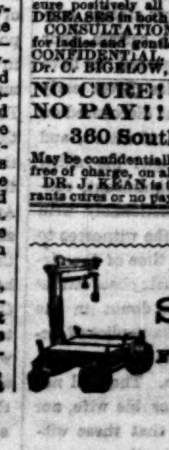
NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.
DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p.m.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.



RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 10:10 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:10 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:25 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	‡*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9.00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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EIGHTH PAGE—The Farm and Garden—The Dairy—The Allegheny Valley Disaster—A Day of Horror: Loss of Six Lives at Richmond, Va.—Uniform Freight Rates.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Brutus."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "John Garth."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Serious Family," "Barney the Baron."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Neck and Neck."

THOMAS' CONCERT—Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIMPLES REMOVED AND SKIN MADE SMOOTH by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co, New York, and sold by Druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, February 17, 1873.

Rafferty, the murderer of Officer O'Meara, has been for the second time sentenced to death. He is to be hanged March 7. His counsel have not abandoned him, and will bring a bill of exceptions before the Supreme Court, and move for a new trial.

Under the instructions of the Postmaster General, Post Office authorities throughout the country have been exacting payment of double postage in cases where the full amount due was not prepaid. This practice, the Attorney General says, is unwarranted by law, which permits only the amount of unpaid postage to be collected.

The House Committee, who were charged to ascertain whether any fault attaches to Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, of New York, for the heavy defalcation of Johnson, the Stamp Clerk, exonerate him altogether. They recommend that the punishment for such offences be increased; that no pardons be granted when guilt was proved, and that brokers who deal with such defaulters be prosecuted with greater vigor than heretofore.

Minister Sickles has formally congratulated President Figueras on the establishment of the Spanish Republic, and the dignity with which the change was made. In his reply, President Figueras said that if the United States was indebted to Spain for the discoverer of America, Spain had the United States to thank for the Republic. Meanwhile, a third attempt to bring a congratulatory resolution concerning the Spanish Republic before the House of Representatives has been foiled.

The mind of the Spanish people is a little foggy about the nature of its political machinery. Allusions made in mass meetings to the Democratic-Republic are vociferously cheered, but the wildest notions are entertained of its functions. The peasants in Andalusia want to know when the division of property will begin; the students at the University of Barcelona clamor for the abolition of fees; and in Catalonia the workingmen, besides some sensible demands, ask for less work and more pay.

Two weeks remain of the session of Congress. Both houses have a press of work upon them. There are seventy-five bills on the table of the House of Representatives, and nearly as many demand the attention of the Senate. Besides the usual routine that occupies the closing hours of every Congress, action is to be taken on the reports of the Credit Mobilier Committees, and those which have been investigating the cases of Senators Caldwell, Clayton, Pomeroy, and the Louisiana troubles. No extra session is likely to be held.

Stokes is not to be hanged this month, at least. His execution was fixed by Judge Boardman for Feb. 28, but Judge Davis, who made the charge in Tweed's case, has allowed a writ of error and a stay of execution. Judge Davis said that he considered most of the exceptions taken by prison's counsel during the trial to be frivolous, but he thinks there are grave doubts as to the correctness of the charge of Judge Boardman that the law implied malice from the circumstances of the case, leaving the prisoner the burden of rebutting the presumption.

Mr. Harlan, who "challenged investigation," refuses to tell all he knows, or explain his conduct until everybody else has been examined. The inference is, that Mr. Harlan's statements are to be modelled upon the evidence against him, and not upon the actual facts. He objects to being trapped, like Colfax and Patterson, into denials of things which may subsequently be proved true. He has already flatly contradicted the affidavit of his friend, Elijah Sells, who swore, ten days ago, that not one cent of Durant's money was spent at Des Moines to elect Harlan. Harlan swears it was all spent, and part of it spent by Sells.

Republican Spain shows no more disposition to give Cuba her independence than did the Monarchy. President Figueras grandly says that the Antilles are to be held as a pledge of perpetual union between the old world and the new. Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, gives public intimation that the new Government will expect the Cubans to be content now that they are under a Republican Government. He is disposed to be more magnanimous than Zorilla in granting reforms, and says that arrangements for these will be made when Deputies from Cuba have arrived. Meanwhile, the Cuban patriots have not decided whether they will be satisfied with the freedom of Spanish rule, or whether they will insist on independence as well as the Republic.

There has been nothing discovered in the pool of corruption at Washington so discouraging as the letter of Judge Sherman, of Ohio, demanding a fee of $10,000 for services in inducing a Committee, of which his brother was Chairman, to repeal a tax. The country has been pained to see Vice President and Senators and Representatives with unclean hands and false tongues, but this exposure of the fact that men sitting on the bench of the National Courts were thrusting their hands into the lobby, and demanding pay for assumed influence in Congress, where their relatives hold high positions, is, beyond all doubt, the most disgraceful exhibition yet made. Judge Sherman is the first on the list of Federal judicial officers guilty of making pecuniary demands for services which, if rendered, were disgraceful.

Mr. Huntingdon, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad, exhibited, in some respects, the most remarkable traits of know-nothingism that have been developed in the whole series of investigations, but upon one point he was commendably lucid and distinct. He said that, if there were any claims against the Central Pacific Railroad Company, of California, of whatever nature, the Company was ready to pay them. This was equivalent to saying that they were able to pay their indebtedness to the Government, and was undoubtedly a true statement. But for the Credit Mobilier swindling, and its 1,500 per cent dividends of stock, bonds, and cash belonging to the Union Pacific, that road would now be in the same position, or, rather, in a better one, since their end of the joint work was not nearly so difficult and costly as the California end.

The fact that Mr. Nesbit, the alleged contributor of $1,000 to Schuyler Colfax, was a Government contractor, furnishing stamped envelopes to the Post Office Department, is something which should be set down to the credit of Colfax's story, for if a Government contractor wished to make a present to a high Government official he would naturally take some method of doing it which would escape detection, and he would naturally wish it to be kept a secret. Whether Colfax did or did not receive the $1,000 greenback by mail as he alleges, and whether he is or is not accurate as to the time when he received it, is immaterial as regards his controversy with Ames. It goes toward explaining his bank account, but does not explain the discrepancies between his South Bend speech and his subsequent admissions to the Committee, wherein it is shown that he did accept a gift from Ames equivalent to the difference between the value of 20 shares of Credit Mobilier stock and the sum of $534.72 which he paid to Ames to balance the account.

There is another phase of the explanation Mr. Harlan makes with reference to the $10,000 of Mr. Durant's money put in his pocket while he was Secretary of the Interior, and while Mr. Durant was Vice President and Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad. Admitting Mr. Harlan's statement to be true, that Mr. Durant's contribution was a personal gift, not made by the Union Pacific, to help cover the expenses of electing him United States Senator, and that it was applied for this purpose, how do these facts help his case? If Mr. Durant had not sent the $10,000 to him he would have had to pay the $10,000 of his own election expenses out of his own pocket, so that the money was really a gift to him. Notwithstanding the cloud in which Mr. Harlan seeks to envelope this gift, the question inevitably recurs—what did Mr. Durant, while Vice President and General Manager of the Union Pacific, want Mr. Harlan elected for, and what was the consideration he expected? When Mr. Harlan answers these questions, his statement will be complete.

The Chicago produce markets were less active on Saturday. Mess pork was in fair demand, but declined 10c per brl; closing at $12.75@12.80 cash, and $12.85@12.90 seller March. Lard was strong, and 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.47½@7.50 cash, and $7.55@7.60 seller March. Meats were in good demand, and averaged ⅛c per lb higher, at 4⅛@4¼c for soulders; 6¼@6⅜c for short ribs; 6⅛@6⅜c for short clear; and 8⅜@8½c per lb for 18lb green hams. Dressed hogs were active and unchanged, at $5.05@5.15 per 100 lbs. Highwines were more active, and firm at 87½c per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat was less active, and ⅜c higher, closing at $1.23⅜ cash, and $1.24⅜ seller March. Corn was dull and firm, closing at 31⅛c cash, and 31⅛c seller March. Oats were dull and ¼c lower, at 26⅛c cash, and 26⅝c seller March. Rye was in good demand and steady at 65½@66c. Barley was dull and steady at 67½@68c for No. 2, cash or seller March. Live hogs were fairly active, and shipping grades were steady. Packers' grades were about 10c off. Sales were made at $4.25@4.75. The cattle and sheep markets were dull at Friday's prices. The hog packing of the city to date aggregated 1,236,378 head.

The recent acquittal of Leavitt Alley, in Boston, of the crime of murder, illustrates that principle of criminal law which requires that the exact time of the crime shall be clearly fixed in the minds of the jury before they can find the prisoner guilty. The chain of circumstantial evidence in this case was so strong as to leave scarcely a shadow of doubt of Alley's guilt. The case was that in which the mangled remains of a human being were found in a barrel floating on the Charles River, just before the time of the Boston fire. The remains were identified as those of a man to whom Alley owed money; the murdered man was traced to Alley's stable; outcries had been heard there at a certain hour during the night; Alley was proved to have carted a barrel down to the Charles River early the following morning; blood was discovered on his shirt,—a fact which he first admitted, and then denied after he had changed his shirt. Other circumstances, fully as significant, connected the prisoner almost unquestionably with the crime. Yet the inability of the witnesses to swear positively as to the exact time of the circumstances that came under their observation left room for that constructive doubt in the prisoner's favor which secured a verdict of acquittal. The defence did not attempt to establish an *alibi* by direct evidence. They did not put the prisoner on the stand, nor his wife, nor his son,—evidently appreciating that these witnesses might become confused in the cross-examination. They depended upon the natural discrepancies of time made by the witnesses for the prosecution, and cleared their client, with enough circumstantial evidence against him to preclude any reasonable doubt of his innocence, had the witnesses to these circumstances been able to fix the hours and minutes of their occurrence definitely.

The case of General Dix, and the $50,000 paid to him by the Union Pacific Railroad Company is the subject of steady discussion in the newspapers at Albany, and strangely enough the *Evening Journal*, the Republican organ, alleges that General Dix was President of the road from October, 1863, to January, 1868, which would include the period during which the most scandalous transactions of the Credit Mobilier occurred. This would make him responsible before the country for allowing an outside organization to swindle the Government and the road, whose interests he assumed and was bound to protect when he accepted the Presidency, and would furnish an easy explanation of the way the swindlers came to pay him $50,000; as thus: Dix, President, might say to Durant, Ames *et al.*, "You have organized a Credit Mobilier to consume the assets of this road by letting contracts to yourselves at exorbitant prices. Pay me $50,000, or I will blow your Credit Mobilier to the moon." The *Argus*, on the other hand, alleges that Dix continued as President only till November, 1866, and brings forward documentary evidence to support its statement. But the Credit Mobilier operations were commenced on the 15th of March, 1865, eighteen months before Dix resigned the Presidency of the road. Without going into minutiæ, it is safe to say that the $50,000 paid to Dix, in the end, came out of the public treasury, and that he knew it. If he received this money without restoring an equivalent, he must have known at the time that he was doing wrong, whatever source the money came from.

THE CASE OF OAKES AMES AS IT STANDS.

The testimony in the Credit Mobilier Investigation is now all in, and, in connection with the correspondence and the memoranda which passed between Oakes Ames and Colonel M'Comb, clearly develops the merits of the law suit, which first exposed the corruptions of Credit Mobilier; and also throws some new light upon Oakes Ames as a man and a witness. We are now, for the first time, enabled to get a bird's eye view of the whole field of operation, and to judge of the length and breadth of Credit Mobilier iniquity. About the time of the inception of the Credit Mobilier, Colonel M'Comb subscribed for 250 shares of the stock for Mr. Hamilton G. Fant, of Washington, D. C. The shares were assigned to Mr. Fant at once, and he was notified to remit therefor, which he declined to do, upon the ground that he had not authorized anyone to subscribe for him. The matter was then referred to Colonel M'Comb, who declared that he would take the stock if Mr. Fant declined it, and, upon the strength of his expectation that it would be assigned to him, he transferred a large amount of his own stock to a Mr. King, of Massachusetts, intending to replace it with the Fant stock. Meanwhile at a meeting of the Credit Mobiler, Ames announced that he had promised stock to certain persons, "where it would do the most good," and proposed that an issue of new stock should be made for that purpose. It was at once suggested that Ames might distribute the Fant stock, and he acquiesced in the suggestion, accepted the stock, and pretended to distribute the stock among the members of Congress named in his memorandum to M'Comb. When M'Comb heard of this operation, he at once inquired why his stock was used, and why he was not allowed to distribute stock also among his friends, naming, among others, Senator Bayard, of Delaware. He claimed that the burden of distribution should be made equal among all the members of the Credit Mobilier, but received no satisfaction, and, accordingly, in the latter part of 1868, commenced suit in the Pennsylvania Courts to recover the value of his stock.

This lawsuit is but one chapter in the history of Credit Mobilier. The testimony of Oakes Ames is another, and it takes up the history precisely where the lawsuit left it, and goes on with it from that point. When the fact of this lawsuit became known, the members of Congress, with whom Ames had placed the stock, and for whom he was trustee, flocked about him in great haste to return it, and Ames readily took it back. We naturally enough now look to his testimony to see what he did with the stock and dividends, but we look in vain. It will be remembered that he had 250 shares to distribute, but in reality he only distributed 185 shares, as his own memorandum-book shows. What did he do with the 185 shares which were returned to him? What did he also do with the 65 shares which he never distributed at all? His testimony throws no light upon these questions. It is also appropriate to ask what he did with the proceeds of the 1,500 per cent in dividends. His testimony only accounts for 80 per cent paid to these members of Congress, and on one or two instances for subsequent dividends of 100 per cent. What became of the 65 shares and the difference between the amount of dividends paid to members of Congress and the amount declared, for all of which, Ames was the trustee? Why was he so willing to take back the stock when members of Congress got tired of holding it? Perhaps the answer to the last question may be found in the answers to the previous questions. Only one member of Congress, Mr. Kelley, has thus far confronted Oakes Ames with this interesting view of the situation, and he gave it a practical bearing by giving Judge Poland an order for the amount of accrued dividends with instructions to deposit the amount in the United States Treasury. There is the sum of nearly $300,000 which Oakes Ames has gouged either out of M'Comb, or the Credit Mobilier generally, or the implicated members of Congress, and put in his own pocket, which does not appear anywhere in the testimony. What became of it must be made clear in the suit which is still pending in Philadelphia. It should not have been left in this uncertain state, however. The investigation should have discovered its disposition to the last dollar, and should have forced Oakes Ames out of his shell. The investigation should also have shown whether he had accounted for all the dividends which had accrued up to the time he pretended to show members of Congress the Credit Mobilier balance sheet. There was certainly a dividend of 100 per cent in May, 1868, which was not accounted for to the Congressional stockholders, and which does not appear upon the memorandum-book, on which Oakes Ames sets such store in the way of justification.

Such facts as these are of grave importance in aiding the public to estimate Oakes Ames as a man and a witness. If, while pretending to pay over the whole amount of dividends, he was in reality pocketing most of them, certain members of Congress have very good grounds, in addition to bribery, upon which to proceed to his expulsion. If, in addition to this, he pocketed 65 shares clear, which he had pretended to distribute among members of Congress, and which, whether they belonged to Mr. Fant, or Mr. M'Comb, or the Credit Mobilier, certainly did not belong to him, then he has been guilty of a misappropriation, for which he should be obliged not only to disgorge, both principal and interest, but should also be made to suffer the penalty of the law for swindling. What the investigation has already developed shows Oakes Ames to have been an unscrupulous briber. What it has not developed is quite as important as what it has, and shows Oakes Ames to have been an unscrupulous sharper. Whatever may be said of his victims, the victimizer has much more to account for than they. If his coadjutor, Mr. Alley, still desires to erect that monument commemorative of the public services of the Shovel-maker, he should begin by proving that he did not get any portion of the $300,000 unaccounted for.

THE THREE CENT WAR.

A number of persons, at various stations along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, are professedly seeking to "enforce the law," by getting aboard the trains in large bodies, and paying to the conductors fare at the rate of three cents per mile. They do this at an unnecessary expense to themselves. In order to "enforce the law," they get up parties strong enough to overpower the train employes, and, boarding the trains, revel in the satisfaction of paying what they denominate legal fare. It is possible these well-meaning people, in addition to taking this extraordinary expense for the sake of vindicating the law, are, in fact, mistaken, and that, instead of being champions of the law, they are violators of it. The State of Illinois, in 1851, made a contract with the Illinois Central Railroad Company by which, in consideration of the payment by said Company into the State Treasury of 7 per cent of its gross receipts, the Company was expressly authorized to prescribe and fix its own rates of fares and tolls. The Legislature of 1869 authorized the Railroad Commissioners to classify the railroads of the State, and established a maximum rate of passenger fare for each class of roads. Under this classification, the rate of fare on the Illinois Central Railroad is 3 cents a mile. A passenger tendered to the Railroad Company a fare in conformity with the statute, and, being refused transportation, brought suit; the case was determined, after a long and careful deliberation, by Judge Wood, of the Kankakee Circuit, he deciding that the Legislature of 1851 had the power to make the contract, and the Legislature of 1869, nor any subsequent Legislature or Constitutional Convention had any power to change or alter that contract. The patriotic citizens along the line are fully aware that this decision has been made by the Circuit Court, and that, until that decision is overruled, the legislation of 1869 and all other legislation prescribing the rates of fare to be charged by this Railroad Company must be held invalid. Nevertheless, they rush to the trains, and ride up and down the road day after day under the impression that they are upholding the majesty of the law by paying only 3 cents per mile.

The Railroad Company, perhaps, by way of burlesquing the three cent raid, has announced its readiness to transport any excursion party at the rate of two and seven-tenths cents per mile—a trifle less than the raiders pay. Hence, there is not a village along the whole line of the road, which cannot have its entire population transported along the road for a long or short distance at the rate of 2 cents and 7 mills per passenger per mile. But the good people along the road, from city, town, and village, put themselves to great inconvenience, and, rushing to the trains in great numbers at every station, exultingly vindicate the law, and triumph over the Railroad Company by paying 30 cents, $3, and $30 for transportation, when the Company would gladly and cheerfully accept 27 cents, $2.70, and $27. These good people, therefore, are not only adding largely to the revenues of the Railroad Company, but are paying 12 per cent more than necessary, since a party large enough to overpower the train men is usually large enough to make an excursion party. They have the added satisfaction of knowing that out of every dollar they spend on the road 7 cents go into the State Treasury.

Nevertheless, it may be doubted whether there is not more harm done in the long run by these spasmodic raids in behalf of justice than would result from the slower progress of the Courts. The validity of this railroad legislation is now before the Supreme Court of Illinois, upon appeals from Circuit Courts. It is a question which has been and is occupying the attention of the lawful tribunals in many of the other States. Our national peace and prosperity, as compared with the anarchy of the other republics, have been due to the universal respect shown by the people for the law, and for their endurance even of great hardships rather than to resort to violence to accomplish what they seek. Justice may at times be slow, but if left free, is always certain. The right and the wrong of this railroad legislation are not to be determined by town meetings, nor mob struggles with railroad conductors. When the decision comes it must be obeyed, and no one can claim obedience to such judgment who, in advance of it, has attempted to settle the question by violence.

IMPORTS AND STATE TAXATION.

There is a class of persons in this country whose political education has taught them to believe that Congress can do anything it likes, utterly regardless of constitutional limitations. Of this class seem to be the Boston Board of Assessors, who have recently issued a circular calling upon the seaboard cities to unite in a petition that Congress shall pass a law authorizing the State Governments to levy and collect taxes upon imports. The absurdity of their action is increased by the circumstances that have led to it. When the Commissioners for revising the laws of the State of New York made their first report, which was prepared by Mr. David A. Wells, attention was called to the fact that it had been a common occurrence, particularly in the New England States, to levy a local tax upon imported goods, and that the custom afforded an opportunity for frequent reclamations. Thereupon the Boston Board of Assessors undertook to justify the practice. There had been a decision by the Supreme Court, in the time of Chief Justice Marshall, holding that such a tax was equivalent to a duty on imports, and, therefore, unconstitutional. But the Board of Assessors chose to ignore this, and claimed that the Supreme Court had simply said that the State could not enact a law that would prevent the sale of such imported property, but did not touch upon the right to tax it. The Boston Assessors, therefore, continued their tax on imported goods. Within the last year, however, there has been another decision of the Supreme Court, the language of which is unmistakable. It says that "goods imported from a foreign country, upon which the duties and charges at the Custom House have been paid, are not subject to State taxation whilst remaining in the original cases, unbroken and unsold, in the hands of the importer." The Court adds further that "goods imported do not lose their character as imports, and become incorporated in the mass of property of the State, until they have passed from the control of the importer, or been broken up by him from their original cases." It was after this decision was rendered that the Boston Assessors admitted that they were acting at variance with the law, and published their circular calling upon Congress to pass a new law enabling them to continue their old practices.

By their later action, the Boston Assessors ignore the Constitution of the United States as effectually as they have done heretofore. They evidently believe that this instrument has no power over Congress. In one place the Constitution says that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imports, or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary in executing its inspection laws; and the net proceeds of all duties and imports laid by any State shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States." If, then, Congress should give its consent, Boston or Massachusetts would simply be an agent to collect the dues of the United States Government. But, in another section, the Constitution expressly provides that "all duties, imports, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." If the facilities for importing were equal throughout the country, Boston would not, probably, find any objection from other emporiums to her policy of burdening her merchants with an extra local tax, and thus disabling them from selling upon equal terms with importers elsewhere. But the cities and States of the inland have no disposition to submit to any import taxes which are not legal, as they are forced to buy through the seaport cities, and would eventually pay the tax thus illegally levied. It is the general opinion of the Western people that they are already paying enough royalty on imported goods, provided by the United States tariff, without the accumulation of a local taxation. If the Boston Board of Assessors will not view the matter in this light, perhaps they may be induced to recognize the force of the constitutional provisions.

In commenting upon this display of ignorance on the part of the Boston Assessors, Mr. David A. Wells takes occasion to point to it as an instance of the lack of information and principle upon which the systems of local taxation are usually provided. He regards it also as an indication of the injustice and impracticability of carrying out a system of local taxation which assumes it to be necessary to assess every description of property, tangible or intangible, in order to establish an equality of taxation. He says that the local taxation of England, which was formerly maintained on such a basis, was only remodelled upon decisions of the Courts, and not in answer to popular demands. Mr. Wells thinks that this will be the history of the necessary changes in the local taxation of this country.

THE MISSISSIPPI REPUDIATION.

There is a movement in Mississippi to rescind the resolution passed by the Legislature in 1842, repudiating the payment of the State bonds. The history of the origin and repudiation of the debt is briefly as follows: The State once subscribed the sum of $5,000,000 to the starting of a bank, issued bonds to that amount, and authorized a Philadelphia broker to negotiate them. He succeeded, the bulk of the bonds being bought by the Barings, of London, the Hopes, of Amsterdam, and the Rothschilds. In 1840, Governor McNutt sent a message to the Legislature, in which he advised the repudiation of these bonds. The reason he gave was that the Rothschilds were Jews, or sons of Abraham, Shylocks who then held a mortgage on Palestine, which contains the sepulchre of our Savior." The Legislature of 1842, for this or some other equally base reason, acted upon Governor McNutt's advice, passed an act of repudiation, and rendered the bonds worthless. This was done thirty years ago, so that the amount which Mississippi now owes is equal to $5,000,000, with compound interest at 6 per cent per annum for thirty years.

In commenting upon the proposed resumption of payment on the part of Mississippi, the St. Louis *Democrat* tells a rather apocryphal story about a Mississippi politician and a Cincinnati journalist,—"both Democrats,"—who, some time since, concocted a scheme for buying in these bonds and forcing their redemption through action of the Mississippi Legislature. It conceives that the present movement emanates from these two arch conspirators and their colleagues, and makes this the basis of an assertion that the State of Mississippi is no longer bound in honor to pay its debts, because its bonds have passed into the hands of sharpers at mere nominal prices. We confess an inability to discover what this has to do with the honor or liability of the State of Mississippi, any more than if the debtor were a private individual. It may be, and no doubt is true, that the original purchasers of the bonds, who paid full value for them, have sacrificed them for little or nothing in the well-founded conviction that they would never be paid. It is an outrage and a shame that it should be so. But the outrage had its origin in the act of repudiation, and could in no sense be increased by the redemption of the bonds at this time, even though this act of justice should accrue to the advantage of speculators. The State of Mississippi owes this debt as much to-day as it did when the bonds were first sold, or when they were nominally repudiated. Whether or not the innocent purchasers of the bonds, who were deceived by the bogus act of repudiation, would not have a good action in equity against the State for the damages which they sustained by the deception practised upon them, would be a question for future determination.

It is a singular circumstance, worthy of mention in connection with this subject, that the act of repudiation, which worked so much injury to innocent persons, has been the means of saving the State of Mississippi from a burden of debt corresponding to that which the carpet-bag Governments have imposed upon the other Southern States. The credit of the State has been so much impaired throughout the world that all the ingenuity of the carpet-baggers has failed to raise any money on State credit. The county, city, and town Governments of the State have been similarly constrained to be economical. It was not long ago that the City of Vicksburg endeavored to sell municipal bonds for $100,000, a sum which was to be devoted to some public improvement, and the highest bid that came from any quarter was at the rate of 13 cents on the dollar. But, while the Mississippi people have been enabled to escape carpet-bag robbery, there is no hope for a resumption of their prosperity until their credit is re-established. The same distrust which makes capitalists refuse to look at Mississippi bonds has checked immigration, and kept away foreign capital that would otherwise have sought private investments there. For this reason, if for no other, Mississippi will some day be forced to redeem her repudiated bonds. If, on the one hand, there is reason to regret that such a redemption will benefit speculators more than the real sufferers by the State perfidy, the people of Mississippi will find some compensation in the knowledge that they have not contributed of their substance to the wealth of the carpet-baggers who have infested their territory.

DEBTS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

When the rumor came from Washington, a few days since, that there would be an effort to secure the introduction of a bill guaranteeing the payment of $125,000,000 debts of the Southern States by the United States Government, it was regarded as too preposterous to be entitled to consideration. Later advices, however, confirm the report, and show that the secret movement of the lobby has taken a definite shape in a circular, setting forth the plan of the proposed job, and giving some very absurd reasons why Congress should regard it with favor. This organized raid upon the Treasury of the United States is of such gigantic proportions and such unmitigated audacity that any serious contemplation of its success would not be thought of, if it were not that the developments of Credit Mobilier and other huge subsidy schemes have taught that everything is possible before Congress which has money in it.

The proposition is, that the United States Government shall buy up the debts of the Southern States. These debts amount in the aggregate to $291,000,000, and it is estimated that they may be absorbed by the issue of $125,000,000 in United States 4 per cent bonds. The United States Government is asked to increase its debt to this modest amount, and to pay the interest on it for twenty years. It is generously agreed that the Southern States shall begin to pay back the interest to the Government after the first four years at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, so as to equalize the interest account at the end of twenty years. At the expiration of this term of years, the State Governments are to reassume the obligation, though there is no guarantee offered that they will do so, or that they will be in any condition to relieve the United States Government of the liability which it will have assumed. The promoters of the scheme deign to give their reasons why the United States Government should add $125,000,000 to its debt. They say that the debts of the Southern States have been enormously increased by reckless or criminal legislation, which was the result of the reconstruction policy forced upon the South; that these debts are largely owing to citizens of the North, who are probably designated as particularly loyal and patriotic; that the existence of these debts is prejudicial to the Nation's credit; and that the property-holders of the South are now so crippled that it is impossible for them to revive their industries.

There are just three classes of people who are interested in this new job for robbing the Treasury: 1. The carpet-bag Governments of the Southern States; 2. The bankers of the North who subscribed to these Southern bonds at low figures; and 3. The politicians and lobbyists who hope to be well paid for their services if they can secure the proposed Government assumption of the debts. The people of the South—the property-owners and workers—have no interest in the scheme, as its consummation, so far from relieving them in the least, would ultimately add to their burdens. The carpet-bag Governments are interested, because, without some such assistance, they will have run to the end of their rope. They and their predecessors have exhausted the credit of the Southern States in the fraudulent accumulation of debts. They have run it down until they find it impossible to negotiate bonds at any price. In this condition of things, their only hope for future stealings is in the disposition of the present debt. The interest of Northern capitalists who have invested in Southern bonds is still greater. Many of these bonds were purchased originally at as low a figure as 20 per cent, and, in their present condition, it is not probable that even this much could be obtained for them at a cash average. If they are worth as much as 20 per cent, however, their aggregate value, on a basis of $291,000,000 in bonds, would be $58,200,000 in money. If, in place of the Southern States' bonds, the United States could be induced to issue $125,000,000 of its own bonds worth par, there would be a clear gain of $66,800,000 in the transaction over the present value. Out of this pretty sum, a second edition of Credit Mobilier could be issued, with brilliant and high-sounding names on the title-page. The profit of more than sixty million dollars in the proposed job fully accounts for the interest of the third class, consisting of the lobby and such Congressmen as it could control.

That the property-owners and tax-payers of the South should be opposed to the scheme is obvious. The Government assumption of their present debts would simply mean an imposition of new debts, contracted for the purpose of renewed robbery. Certainly they have suffered enough at the hands of the carpet-baggers. They have been rendered supine and helpless by the wholesale pilfering that has already occurred. They would be hopelessly bankrupt, would be sold out and driven away, if the robbery should begin all over again. It is true enough that the people of the South could not protect themselves from the villany which has placed the burden of these debts upon them. It is also true that the United States Government, or certain reckless politicians temporarily representing it, forced this villany upon them. But these are far from being reasons why the Government should decree that the Southern States should go through the same trials again. Such would be the practical effect of paying off the present State debts. If there is a genuine disposition on the part of the Government to relieve the South, more can be done by the removal of troops, and by non-interference with the State Governments, than by any agreement to pay their debts.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While exposing the frauds in Congress in relation to the Pacific Railroad, will you be so very obliging as to tell the farmers of Illinois if it is any less criminal for the legislators of Illinois to take and ride on the railroad passes which are given to them by the different Railroad Companies which expect to have benefits bestowed on them by special legislation from those same legislators; and also why it is that nothing is said in our papers in regard to it? Is not the principle exactly the same? Are the Railroad Companies to be allowed to defy the laws of this State another year? If so, will you please to tell the farmers why *they* are any more under obligations to obey the laws passed by our Legislature than the Railroad Companies are, whom we all pay tribute to? If you can satisfactorily explain such sophistry, you will oblige

MANY FARMERS.

ANSWER.

1. The practice of members of the Legislature receiving and using railroad passes is indefensible, but not criminal. It differs from the Credit Mobilier business in many ways, but chiefly in the fact that there is no secrecy or deception employed. The whole pass system ought to be abolished.

2. We take it that Railroad Companies, like all other companies and persons, will obey the law when all disputes regarding the existence and validity of the law are settled. One department of the Government, called the Judicial Department, has been established expressly to determine what the law is, and "many farmers" resort to that department every year. Having determined what the law is, this department is armed with ample powers to enforce the law, and will undoubtedly do so in respect to Railway Companies as well as other people. There are some things, however, which a Court cannot do. It cannot create cars and locomotives, nor can it carry two car-loads of freight in one car.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Republicans of the Third Connecticut District have renominated Henry H. Starkweather for Congress. He is now serving his third term.

—The Legislature of Alabama, as united and organized under orders from Washington, should have gone into an election of United States Senator (*vice* Spencer) last Tuesday; but, by the arbitrary ruling of Speaker Parsons (Republican), no motion for that purpose could be entertained. An anti-Spencer Republican, Mr. Hunter, who insisted on an appeal from the Chair, was placed under arrest for contempt, and his case will be further acted upon to-day. The purpose is, of course, to force upon the United States Senate a recognition of Spencer's election by a body which was not a Legislature, though calling itself one; and the value of such recognition attaches to $2,000,000 of bonds voted by the same body of men, and placed with Henry Clews. One would suppose that, if the State Treasury of Alabama required a $2,000,000 loan, or any other sum, the Legislature should vote it.

—In the House of the Missouri Legislature, Friday, the movement for a Constitutional Convention was defeated by 26 majority. In the last Legislature, the House passed such a measure, and the Senate killed it. There is now much talk of a Commission (like that at Albany, N. Y.) to propose amendments of the Constitution.

—The Ohio Prohibitionists, who, two years ago, polled over 4,000 votes for Governor, are first in the field, this year, for the October election, having nominated for Governor Gideon T. Stewart, of Norwalk; for Lieutenant Governor, W. H. Foster, of Columbus, and a full State ticket. The Convention was held at Delaware, 12th, with about 100 delegates in attendance.

—"Boss" Tweed has never appeared to claim his seat in the New York Senate, since his election in 1871, and, to the query why the Senate does not declare a vacancy, the Albany *Times* answers:

The Hon. Noah Davis—a staunch Republican, formerly of Orleans County, where he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court and afterwards to Congress, and then appointed United States District Attorney in New York City, where he is now again on the Supreme Court Bench—has stated that six Republican members of the last Senate were bribed to vote for the present charter of the City of New York (passed in 1870) by the payment of $10,000 to each of them, and that five of those six Republican Senators, so purchased by Tweed, are now sitting in the present Senate. Samuel J. Tilden, in his recent voluminous historical letter, commemorates this statement of the Hon. Noah Davis. These five Senators are men of experience, and have great influence in the Senate.

—Messrs. Shanks and Neff, contestants for a seat in Congress (Fort Wayne District, Indiana) have been taking testimony, at Indianapolis, from the certified returns.

—Lieutenant Governor Sexton decided the first tie vote in the Indiana Senate, the other day, and indefinitely postponed the bill of Mr. Hubbard relative to the rights and powers of married women. This bill was a draft of the Michigan law, and renders wives liable for debts the same as their husbands.

—The people of New Haven discover, to their unutterable disgust, that every candidate on the Republican State ticket is on the record of votes in the Legislature in favor of Hartford as the sole Capital of Connecticut. The New Haven Republicans are *not* expected to rally at the polls.

—Binghamton, N. Y., heretofore Republican, has just elected a Democratic Mayor.

—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* (Administration) speaks of Senator Cole, of California, as a Democrat, and in a connection which shows that Casserly was not intended to be named. Upon what authority?

—The Buffalo *Express* (Administration), upon a review of the whole case, says:

We confess ourselves unable to form any decided conclusion as to the verdict which should be rendered. We confess, too, that we are prejudiced in favor of Mr. Colfax. Having always considered him an honest man, we cannot easily bring ourselves to think him guilty of perjury. We presume that most Republicans have similar feelings. As the evidence now stands, there is certainly not enough to convict Mr. Colfax of perjury before a jury, but the people, in forming their opinion, will not, and should not, be confined to strict legal rules.

It is a story of remarkable coincidences, and evidently will be received by many persons with incredulity. It is unfortunate that the only corroborating testimony is that of members of his own family, whom a skeptical world will consider interested, and, therefore, dubious witnesses.—*Hartford Courant.*

—Colfax and Pomeroy had a little dispute the other day as to which fellow was in the worst fix, the one who was in "*bonds* of iniquity," or the one who was "*In-galls* of bitterness." Very hard to determine.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Le Sage, in recounting the adventures of "Gil Blas," tells us that that young man once met a woman who, although outwardly a paragon of virtue, did not, in every respect, make her private life agree with her public reputation. To some natural expression of astonishment on his part at the wide disagreement, she replied, with the assurance of experience, that it was better so, because she thus managed to combine all the pleasures of vice with all the reputation of virtue. The members of the present Congress appear to have heard the apothegm, and to have been struck with its worldly wisdom.—*New York Evening Post.*

—Senator Jones, of Nevada, means to profit by the experience of those Congressmen who are accused of having interested themselves pecuniarily in matters upon which they had votes, or of having sold their votes for cash, their conduct in so doing appearing to have lost the country over $42,000,000, besides enough land to settle all the inhabitants of Great Britain on. People who were charitable said so much about the virtue of refraining from adding the wrong of lying to their venal votes, that Mr. Jones thought he recognized a new public sentiment exalting the confession of bribery into a sublimity of intelligent candor that condoned for all the sin and elevated the entire transaction into heroic virtue. Mr. Jones therefore, in a speech to the virtuous legislators who perceived in his dollars in their pockets his qualifications for the United States Senate, admits that he used money in the Senatorial election, says custom sanctions it, and that those candidates who attempt to deny having so used money are wanting in both candor and intelligence. Cannot the Senate make an example of that brazen ass—if he is correctly reported?—*Hartford Post* (*Governor Jewell's paper*).

THE GREAT FLAGLOR SUITS.

History of One of the Most Remarkable Struggles on Record Relating to Chicago Real Estate.

The Confusion, Litigation, Expense, and Uncertainty Attendant on Laxity in Legal Matters.

A Chancery Judge Dissects the Difficulty, and Decides the Questions at Issue.

With the exception of the Beaubien and Bostwick suits, which are still halting feebly through our courts,—and are of a very different class,—there has been no litigation in relation to Chicago real estate more perplexing, or involving points of greater interest—whether to the parties concerned or the public at large—than the causes known as the Flaglor suits. One of these, that against Wadhams et al., has now been decided, Judge Gary for Judge Jameson issuing the decree, the chief points of which were at the time published in THE TRIBUNE. The decree so issued, was in accordance with the following opinion of Judge Jameson, which will be read with interest by those who have heard of this great lawsuit, but never read its history:

His Honor said: In December, 1848, Augustus Garrett died, leaving a will by which he directed the income of his real estate, after the payment of debts and legacies, to be divided between his wife, Eliza Garrett, his two sisters, Mary Banks and Letitia Flaglor, and his two nephews, James and Thomas G. Crow, in certain specified proportions; and further directing that on the death of his wife and sisters, the real estate should be divided between Charles D. Flaglor, son of Letitia, and James and Thomas G. Crow, or if they should be dead, between the legitimate children if any of said Charles and the heirs and devisees of said James and Thomas per stirpem and not per capita. The widow, renouncing the will, thereby became entitled to one half of the real estate in fee, leaving one half to vest under the Will. The provisions of that instrument, disposing of testator's property, so far as important for our purpose, are contained in the 6th and 7th sections which here follow. What the rights of the Flaglors were, under these provisions, not unnaturally at an early day became a subject of discussion, and it is still unsettled, and the principal object of this suit is to determine what those rights were, or what by the acts of the parties themselves those rights have since become. By the executors, James and Thomas Crow, and the executrix, Eliza Garrett, founded perhaps partly upon the construction of the will given by their counsel, and partly upon the supposed intentions of the testator, the will was construed to give, on a division of the real estate to be made after the death of Eliza Garrett, Mary Banks, and Letitia Flaglor, one-sixth thereof to Charles D. Flaglor for life, remainder in fee to his legitimate children, if he or they should survive the said Letitia, or in default thereof to James and Thomas Crow, and their heirs in fee forever. There is evidence that this construction was known to and acquiesced in by Charles D. Flaglor, before the partition of the estate, hereinafter mentioned. It was also provided by the will that the debts and legacies should be paid out of the income of the estate, or that if necessary the executors should borrow money and mortgage the real estate for that purpose. The debts of the estate amounted to about $35,000, including incumbrances of about $20,000 on the realty, having from one to four years to run. At the time of the testator's death the annual income of the property was from $10,000 to $12,000. The personal estate was very small in amount, only about $6,300, namely, $6,000 in various securities and $300 in personal chattels. In the fall of 1849, some of the most productive buildings were destroyed by fire. Taxes and assessments, in the meantime, continued to increase yearly; the result was that in the period from 1848 to 1851, immediately preceding the partition, the amount of the indebtedness of the estate had been reduced only about one-third. The income was insufficient to keep down interest, taxes, and assessments, and the debts falling due were paid by loans upon the security of the realty effected by the executors. This condition of the estate made it difficult to pay to Mary Banks and Letitia Flaglor any part of the income of the estate. Discontent on their part followed, and the executors were harrassed by proceedings instituted by them to compel an account, or by complaints in correspondence of inefficiency and unfairness on the part of the executors. The Flaglors, mother, father, and son, residing in New York, were the first to suggest that the division of the real estate, provided for by the will, should be made, by agreement of all the parties concerned, before the death of Letitia Flaglor, the only remaining tenant for life; and accordingly, soon after, in the fall of 1850, Charles D. Flaglor came to Chicago to effect such a division, and to put into the possession of his mother the real estate coming to her, and for that purpose was armed with full power of attorney from his father and mother. He spent four weeks in studying the property, and finally, by mutual arrangement of the parties, Mrs. Eliza Garrett, the Crows, and Charles D. Flaglor,—all the other persons interested in the realty under the will, save the infant children of Charles, having deceased,—a division was agreed upon; and the particular lots and parcels of land to go to each were specified in writing. In making this division, reliance was not placed upon their own judgment alone, but a careful appraisement of each parcel was made by William H. Brown, William Jones, and James H. Rees, men skilled in the valuation of Chicago property. The lists of property were then handed to Grant Goodrich, the counsel of the executors, with a view to his drafting the necessary papers. Their counsel informed them that by reason of the interest of the minor children of Charles in the property, partition could not be made by deed, but that the decree of a Court was necessary. Accordingly it was agreed that a bill should be filed, and Charles left for New York, with the understanding with James Crow, the acting executor, that a bill should be filed without delay, and that he and his family would pay their proportion of the expense of the proceedings; to file an answer, and consent to a decree of partition, as agreed upon. A suit was commenced by the executors, for partition, setting out the proportions of the property to be devised to each, and making the Flaglors and others defendants. The petition declared the interest of the parties to be according to the construction always placed by them upon the will, and amongst them, that of the Flaglors, to be a life estate in the said Letitia, remainder for life to Charles D., if he survived her, remainder in fee to his legitimate children, or to the Crows, should he die without legitimate children. To the petition, Frederic T., Letitia and Charles Flaglor, by Arnold & Lay, claiming to be their attorneys, filed an answer, jointly admitting the allegations of the petition, and consenting to a decree as prayed therein. A guardian *ad litem* was appointed for Lucy, Louisa, and Elizabeth Flaglor, the minor children of Charles, who answered for them in the usual form, submitting their rights to the Court. Thereupon, on the 26th of May, 1851, a decree for partition was entered, in extenso, purporting to be by consent of the parties. In this decree the interest of the several devisees under the will were to be decreed to be as stated above, and to each was set off, with appropriate limitations, the lands agreed upon to be held by them in severalty. On the 29th day of May, mutual deeds were executed to carry into effect the decree, and, on the same date, an agreement, under seal, to declare the purpose and interest with which, in certain respects, therein referred to, the deeds were executed. These instruments were duly acknowledged and recorded, and thereupon the parties severally went into possession of the lands awarded to them. A negotiation had already, before the partition, been commenced by Charles, with the defendants Moses and Wadhams, for a sale to them of the north ½ of Block 73, the property in question here, said defendant Moses being then in possession of the same, as tenant of the executors. These negotiations subsequently, in 1852, ripened into a contract for the sale of parts of said property to Moses and Wadhams respectively, and afterwards into deeds to them from Charles D. Flaglor and wife; and Letitia and Frederick T. Flaglor, under these conveyances, the defendants claim as vendees or encumbrances, the defendants as *bona fide* purchasers for value without notice. The questions in the case relate to the rights of these claimants to hold as *bona fide* purchasers; they are numerous and not free from difficulty. The first is as to the true construction of the will of Augustus Garrett devising real estate to the Flaglors, mother, son, and grandchildren. Were it an original question, upon all the provisions of the will, I should have little hesitation in saying that the true construction was that placed upon the will by the executors, according to which an estate for life was left to Letitia, remainder for life to Charles, if he survived, or if not, to his legitimate children, if any, in fee, with a conditional limitation over to Thomas and James Crow, in fee, by way of executory device in case no legitimate children of Charles survived him. The language of the will is: (Here follows the extract). There is a careful limitation in the will. The language here used would at common law create an estate tail in Charles and the legitimate issue of his body. By virtue of the sixth section of our Conveyance act, however, the effect of these provisions was to give to Charles, the first devise in tail, an estate for life, and remainder in fee simple absolute to his children, Lucy, Louisa, and Elizabeth, the next devisees in tail. This section, which reverses or abolishes the rule in Shelby's case, is as follows: "If this is taken to be the true construction of the will, there would be an end of all difficulty, and a decree must pass at once in favor of the complainant." If, on the other hand, the sixth clause of the will be restrained in its scope to the income, and the disposition of the real estate were to be determined from the language of the seventh clause alone, a different conclusion might be reached. There, the testator directs, upon the death of all the life annuitants, as follows: "That the whole of my estate shall then be equally divided between Charles D. Flaglor, son of Letitia, if he or his legitimate children survive said Letitia (in case he be dead, his legitimate children shall take as their father would if alive)," etc. By this provision, there was devised to Charles D., after the termination of his mother's life estate, if he survived her, a fee simple determinable in case of his death without legitimate issue, so as to vest a fee in the Crows, by way of executory device. Charles' estate was strictly a contingent remainder in fee, the condition being his surviving his mother. In the case of Flaglor vs. Crow, 40 Ill., 414, this seems to have been the view taken of the will, and I deem myself, therefore, bound to hold that, as Charles did survive his mother, his remainder did in fact vest, and that he took a fee as intimated in that case. In entering the decree of partition, there the estate was so divided as to give to Charles D. Flaglor a less estate than that devised to him by the will. Did he knowingly consent to that decree, and was it binding upon the parties to it? This question opens up the issues upon which the burden of the proofs and of argument has been brought to bear. First: Was the consent of Charles knowingly given to the decree? I have said that the proposition to anticipate the time of partitioning the estate was made by the Flaglors. James Crow, the acting executor, however, swears that it had been equally desired by the executors, both officially and individually. By the executors it was desired to expedite the payment of the debts. Each of the executors wished, also, to have his own, and to throw on the Flaglors, or their separate estate, that part of the debts incumbent on them to pay. The Flaglors hoped, by making sale of some portion of the land falling to them, to pay their share of the debts, and to receive some income from the residue. All parties, therefore, desired the partition; and on the evidence it is beyond all question that Charles D. Flaglor consented, for himself, his father, and mother, that the decree might be entered, and that he personally, or by letter, authorized Arnold & Lay to appear and answer for himself and parents, and to consent to a decree of partition. Upon one point only is there any room for doubt, and that is, whether Charles knowingly and understandingly consented to the limitation of his estate from a fee to an estate for life. It is urged, with apparent force, by the defendants, that he would not have done it understandingly, because such a limitation would, in the main, defeat the purpose of the parties in making the partition. He wanted to sell, in order to pay debts, and to realize an income for present support. Although to a perfectly upright man that fact would present an obstacle, to Charles it presented none whatever, as he still was at liberty to pretend that he held the fee, as he afterwards did, successfully. Besides, a life estate in city property, like this, when the life was that of a man still young, was valuable, and could be sold in the market, and I cannot presume that it was not the intention of all the parties, or all but Charles, to sell it as such. Evidence has been adduced to show that, in fact, Charles did not suppose himself limited by the will to a life estate, or consent thus to be limited; that, believing he was to have awarded to him a fee, when the decree was read to him he became very angry, refused to assent to it, and was pacified only by the execution of an agreement of which the effect was to set aside the limitation fixed in the decree, and bring his title back to that larger one devised by the will. These are very important points, upon which testimony has been taken at great length. How does it leave them as matters of fact? Two witnesses swear to the refusal of Charles to accept the decree as drawn by Goodrich; and to the compulsory modifications of it by the agreement; namely, Goodrich and James Crow. The case made by Goodrich is, that Charles became very angry when the decree was read over to him, and refused to execute the deeds to carry it into effect, alleging that he had consulted Judge Brown, of Newburgh, New York, and had been advised by him that he had a fee in the land; that witness then suggested the execution of an agreement which should expressly declare the deeds to be given and taken subject to the conditions and reversions of the will; that Charles assented to this; and that thereupon the agreement of May 29 was executed, specifically so declaring. James Crow makes substantially the same statement. The two witnesses, however, differ materially upon one point. Judge Goodrich, while he admits that the executors had always insisted upon their own construction of the will, and that they would agree to no settlement on any other basis, intimates that they did yield to the importunities of Charles, and agree to sign an instrument which might reverse that construction, and end in a settlement upon a wholly different basis. James Crow declares, first, that upon Charles' refusal to assent to the decree, it was agreed to leave the matter of the extent of the interest of the Flaglors to be determined by the Courts, the parties agreeing at that time merely to execute deeds which should be subject to the conditions and reversions of the will, without attempting then to determine the interests thereby conveyed. But the witness next affirms that such was the understanding when Charles left for home, in December, 1850, but that the executors afterward concluded to tie the property up so that Charles could not spend it, and only gave him a life interest in it, and that they would have settled upon no other basis. He then, on cross-examination, states facts wholly inconsistent with the theory of Judge Goodrich, and with his first statement, namely, that when the agreement—not the deeds—was presented to Charles, for his signature, he was very angry. Witness told him that if he did not sign it, it would break up the settlement, and that he (witness) would keep control of the property, and it might take ten years to get it out of debt. To this Charles replied, to use witness' words, "We had him in our power, and his necessities compelled him to sign it—I mean our argument, I then sent for Mrs. Garrett; she came down, and we sat around the table, and all signed the papers without hardly a word being said. * * * After the papers were acknowledged, I handed Charles his deed, and gave him possession of the property." Without saying that either of these witnesses has made an intentional misstatement, it seems clear that wherein they agree they are mistaken, that is, as to the agreement to leave to the Courts the determination of the estate which the deeds should convey to each, for that view is inconsistent with the declaration of Charles, just recited, that he signed the agreement against his will and under compulsion of his necessities. If anything occurred, justifying the statement of these two witnesses, to the contrary, it must have been in the early part of the interview, and if Charles then took the position supposed, he must, I think, have abandoned it afterwards. One circumstance demonstrates, beyond question, that Charles did not believe himself, in executing the agreement, to be taking the deeds merely to determine the property to be held by the Flaglors, when the nature and duration of such estate, so far as he and his children were concerned, was to be left for adjudication by the Courts. That circumstance is, that, about a month after signing that agreement, Charles presented to the Surrogate of the proper county, in New York, a sworn petition to be appointed guardian for his minor children, in which he stated that they had an interest in property in Chicago under the will of their granduncle, Augustus Garrett, after the determination of life estates of his mother and himself. To his neighbors in New York, also, Charles often declared that his children were to have the property after his death, his own interest being only a life estate. Although Charles, at times, made statements different from these, importing that he owned the property in Chicago, and that he could give a good title to it, less weight is to be given to them than to solemn admissions under oath, upon which important action touching the interests of his children was to be based. Charles was generally a braggart, dissolute, and dishonest; but he was sometimes truthful; and one of those times was when he filed that petition. But, considering that Charles, knowing his rights, consented to the decree as it stands, it is said (by counsel) that there was no consideration moving to him or from the executors, for an abandonment of a fee for a less estate, and that, by the established principles of equity, this Court will not lend its aid to enforce a decree unless it is not only free from error in law, but just and reasonable. In relation to a consideration, I think the agreement to alter the terms of the will in respect to the time when partition of the real estate was to be made, at the request and in favor of Charles, constituted a sufficient consideration. The arrangement effected was a family settlement, which Courts of Equity will always sustain, unless fraud or imposition be clearly proven. To such a Court, the mere evidence of an unseemly contest between children, or collateral heirs of a deceased person, quarrelling over the distribution of his estate, is consideration enough for an amicable division, although the law would, perhaps, award the portion differently. But was there no valuable consideration for the concession made by Charles? When the agreement for partition was made, in December, 1850, to the list of property to be deeded by the Crows and Mrs. Garrett to the Flaglors was appended the following proviso: "We deed the above property to the Flaglors subject to the covenants, conditions, and reversions of the will. Flaglor is to pay his portion of the encumbrances and debts against the estate, of whatever kind or nature; also his portion of the legacies." The purport of this was, that the Flaglors were to take their allotment of land, subject to its proportion of the general burdens resting on the estate—the encumbrances, debts, and legacies,—and also subject to the particular conditions and reversions, in favor, first, of the children of Charles, and secondly, of the Crows,—the will providing for the vesting of the Flaglor interest in those children upon a certain condition, and in the Crows upon another condition, which last investiture is spoken of as a reversion. These eventual interests were preserved in the original agreement by the provision recited. James Crow swears that he and his brother had always agreed to release to Charles this so-called reversionary right. The decree nevertheless still reserved it, as well as provided for a charge upon the Flaglor lands to pay legacies, debts, and encumbrances. When the deeds came to be executed, however, on the 29th of May, the decree was modified by a provision in the deed of the Flaglors to the Crows, by which they released the latter from payment of the annuities, payable by the executors to the Flaglors, out of the income of the estate, in pursuance of the will. In the deed from the Crows to the Flaglors was inserted a corresponding release: "Of all reversionary interest they (might) may have in and to the above described premises under and by virtue of the will," etc. Now, while these releases seem to be in consideration, each of the other, they really were not so; it was the Crows only who released a substantive and valuable right. The Flaglors released the executors from the payment of income, because the lands from which that income was to arise were by the same transaction conveyed to them at all events, in equity, and were by intendment to be ultimately conveyed in full. On the contrary, the Crows released to the Flaglors such right to the Flaglor lands as they held as "reversioners," that is, by virtue of the executory devise in their favor in the will of Augustus Garrett. By this release, these lands were not to be diverted from the Flaglor succession in any event,—a concession of great, possibly of immense, value. In this concession alone, I find a sufficient consideration for the consent of Charles to abandon the fee granted him, by the will, for a less estate. I have no doubt that Charles regarded an estate in these lands, in possession, for his life, as of much more value than a fee, which, in view of his constitution and habits, he could hardly hope long to enjoy in his own person. He was, doubtless, confident, as the event proved, that if the lands were ever set off, in severalty, in possession to his mother, he need not await her death, before himself coming into the possession of the rents. Conceding, therefore, the principle invoked by counsel, that Courts of Equity, when a decree remains unexecuted, will refuse their aid to carry it into effect, unless upon looking into all the circumstances it appear just and reasonable, as well as free from error, I discover here no such unreasonableness or injustice as would warrant me in refusing the aid of the Court, if necessary, to a perfect execution of the decree of partition. Not only has there been a decree, by consent, wittingly, and upon sufficient consideration entered, but that decree has been, in all substantial respects, actually carried out, the advantages on the one side received and enjoyed, and the disadvantages on the other suffered; and that very many years before the commencement of this proceeding. If it remains still unexecuted, it is only in the technical respect that while the equitable title has passed under the decree, and the deeds, and agreement made in execution of it, the legal title has never passed from its original depositaries under the will. Who were these depositaries; and is it true that they still hold the legal title? Augustus Garrett, by his will, required his executors first to pay his debts, using for that purpose all the income from his estate; but he added that he did not wish sale to be made of his real estate, but that they should "borrow, from time to time, sufficient money to pay said debts, as fast as they became due." He then continues: "For the purpose of enabling them to borrow money so as to pay my debts, I do hereby authorize them to pledge any personal property * and to mortgage any real property." The eleventh clause of the will, moreover, contains a provision empowering the executors, their heirs, executors, and administrators, to retain sufficient moneys to reimburse themselves for cost and expenses, and that they shall be charged only for wilful neglect, and for moneys actually received by them respectively. From these provisions, it appears that the legal title was intended by the testator to be vested in his executors, subject to the trusts created by the will. That instrument was drawn by counsel skilled in the law, and if the authority given the executors to borrow money were standing alone, capable of being considered as a power merely, not carrying the legal title, the mention of the heirs of the executors is inconsistent with any view but that the legal title was intended to be vested in them. Perhaps, however, it is unnecessary to argue the question, as the answers of the defendants expressly admit that the legal title was vested by the will in the executors, and I do not understand how, with the pleadings containing such an admission, their counsel can maintain the contrary. Whether the legal title was, or was not, divested from them, by the deeds of May 29, is a fair question, and the only one, as I conceive, that can be raised on the point. To this question I now pass. To carry into effect the partition ordered by the decree in Chancery, each of the devisees of the real estate, on the 29th of May, executed a quit claim deed of their allotments respectively. The original agreement for a division had been, that each should take and hold subject to the conditions and reversions of the will, that is, as we have seen, to the burdens of debts, and specific legacies, and annuities, the reversion to the Crows, and to the limitation over to the children of Charles D. Flaglor. In carrying the division into effect, by deeds, the Crows, in their deed, released this reversionary right to the Flaglors, receiving from the latter, in the deed executed by them, a release of income, since now they took the land itself, leaving only the debts and specific legacies further to be provided for. As to them, the equity was, that each recipient of a part of the real estate should receive it charged with the payment of so much of the debts and such part of the legacies as they were severally made liable to meet, or as was in just proportion to the land received by each. This equity might have been worked out by inserting a provision in each of the deeds, also, creating such a charge; but to avoid prolixity in the deeds, Judge Goodrich, who drew them, advised, whether wisely or not may be doubted, that a separate instrument should be executed, at the same time with the deeds, for that purpose. That, as I understand the transaction, is all there is of the supplementary agreement of May 29. It is an instrument intended, simply, to charge the parcel of lands severally allotted to the various devisees of Augustus Garrett with their just proportions of the debts and legacies. And that instrument, taken together with the deed, was intended to carry into effect the decree entered three days before, and nothing more. The parties to them did not suppose they were executing them to enlarge the estate given by that decree, or in any respect to change its provisions. When, therefore, holding the legal title, the executors of Garrett conveyed their interest in the lands allotted to the Flaglors, they intended to convey to them such estate only as the decree allotted to them, that is, a life estate to Letitia, contingent remainder to Charles and to his legitimate children, who did survive him. To preserve the contingent remainder, the technical rules of conveyancing would require that the legal title should be vested in Trustees, during the life of Letitia. That is what the legal gentleman who drew the will ought to have done, and, as I read the will, it is what they did. The legal title was vested in the executors as Trustees to preserve contingent remainders. The parties, by their deeds of May 29, intended to do nothing to destroy the remainder to the children, even if they could; and those instruments must be restrained in effect so as to convey only such estate as the grantees therein were entitled to, under the decree. But suppose this error that the legal estate was conveyed to the Flaglors, in spite of the intention of the parties, as is contended by counsel for defendants; then the equity is, that this Court should decree the transfer of the legal estate, thus erroneously and unwittingly conveyed contrary to the intentions of the parties and those severally entitled thereto. If the form of the bill, then, be such as will not permit a decree to that effect, I am inclined to the view that the bill may be amended (the parties afterwards amended the bill expressly adapted to this view; asking relief accordingly), so that such decree may be made. Then, suppose the doctrine contended for by Mr. Koles to be true, that the legal estate did not vest in the existing executors, but in the heirs of Augustus Garrett, and that it came to Charles by way of executory devise, and from him was conveyed to the defendants, the same observation may be made, the same equity would exist. If by any misconception of their rights, or any erroneous proceedings in carrying into effect the agreement, the title was vested where it ought not to vest, I think that the Court has power to direct it to be divested, and to go where it should. Upon the question which now remains, as to the right of the parties, at present in possession, claiming this land as *bona fide* purchasers, I shall only briefly observe, not having time, or, not being in a condition to enter into that question, I shall decide it in a measure *pro forma*. My judgment is, that inasmuch as the very earliest purchasers of this property bought while these proceedings were matters of record in the Circuit Court, they, and all who claim under them, took with notice, and must be held bound by all subsequent proceedings. If I am correct in supposing that there was a valid partition, upon sufficient consideration, made of record of the Circuit Court, wittingly, intentionally, it is obvious, it must be obvious to every one, that all the world will be bound by that decree; and that no one, by purchasing of Charles D. Flaglor what purported to be a fee, could acquire a fee if Charles had merely a life estate, and if the records of the Court showed that fact, the conclusion is, therefore, that the complainant is entitled to a decree.

Arthur W. Windett was counsel for the plaintiff, and for the defendant, Wadhams, appeared Beckwith, Ayers, and Koles, and, for Engle & Day, George Herbert.

MARCH SEVENTEENTH.

Arrangements for the Celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Chicago.

A meeting of delegates from the different Hibernian associations was held at Father Mathew Temperance Hall, on West Harrison street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements for the proper celebration of St. Patrick's Day. David Walsh, Esq., presided.

On motion, a Committee on Credentials—one from each society—was appointed by the Chair, and they reported the following organization, represented: Hibernian Benevolent Society; Roman Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Society; United Sons of Erin; Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society; St. Bridget's Temperance and Benevolent Society; St. Patrick's Benevolent Society; Holy Family Temperance Society; St. John's Mutual Benevolent Society; Horse-shoers' Union; Church of the Nativity Total Abstinence Society; St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society; Emerald Benevolent Society No. 2; Annunciation Benevolent Society; Sheridan Guards; Mulligan Zouaves; Montgomery Light Guards; Laborers' Benevolent Association. The report was accepted and adopted.

The same Committee were instructed to nominate officers of the Convention, which they did, as follows:

President—David Walsh.
Vice President—John Connell.
Secretary—L. H. O'Connor.
Treasurer—B. O'Sullivan.

The report was accepted, and the gentlemen named were elected.

The Treasurer reported that there was $87.50 on hand.

On motion, a Committee of one from each society was appointed, and instructed to nominate a Chief Marshal for the proposed procession. After deliberation, they recommended David Walsh, of the Hibernian Society.

Mr. Walsh said it had been the custom to select the Marshal from the Societies according to the date of their organization,—to give every Association a chance to share the honor.

Mr. Sheridan coincided with the views of the Chair, and hoped the old rule would be adhered to.

Mr. O'Connor opposed the "ancient custom." The Societies did not always select their best man, and, in consequence, great disorder prevailed in the procession, on account of the incompetency of the person in command.

Mr. O'Sullivan moved that the rule heretofore in vogue be rescinded.

The motion was agreed to, and the report of the Committee was adopted.

Mr. Walsh returned thanks for his election. Although rheumatic, he would mount his horse and attend to his duties on the 17th of March. [Applause.]

The matter of selecting a line of march was referred to the Marshal and his aids.

A preamble, objecting to the rendezvous heretofore adopted—West Washington street—and a resolution designating Desplaines street, near Adams, as the place for the assembling of the societies, was referred to the Marshal and his aids.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Salt-Works of Southwestern Virginia.

The somewhat famous salt-works of Southwestern Virginia have a singular history. Where they are located was once a vast swamp, noisome, slimy, and dangerous. Deer, hogs, and cattle would often be found dead there. Vapors continually arose from the sodden ground. So lonely was it that it got the reputation of being haunted, and when William Crabtree, a hunter, settled upon it and claimed it, he found no one to dispute his right. From his heirs a certain William King, suspecting its value as a salt field, from various indications, bought it for a rifle and a pony. He opened it, and cleared it, and dug his wells. It was a profitable business, and rapidly increased. During the war these works were the principal dependence of the Confederacy for salt. Over a thousand covered wagons waited at one time to load. They conveyed the salt for hundreds of miles into the interior. After several attempts the Federal troops demolished the works, but never held them for any length of time. The company now have six furnaces, and make 2,400 bushels of salt a day.

THE LAW COURTS.

Efforts of a Thief to Have His Bail Reduced.

Interesting Notes from the Bankruptcy Court.

Liability of Physicians for Unskilful Operations.

Items from All the Courts—New Suits.

The man "Mannie" Marks seems to have many and wealthy friends. His arrest by the police, on suspicion of being concerned in various robberies, was briefly mentioned in Saturday's TRIBUNE, and the following are the particulars of the case subsequently: The charge upon which he was held by the police was of robbing from the person of parties whilst the latter were asleep, in a Pullman sleeping-car, in September last, and on this he was retained, and carried before Justice Banyon, the prosecution praying a remand on the ground that their witnesses were not obtainable without delay, one of the victims being in Wisconsin and one in another State; their precise addresses being yet unknown. The defence resisted this, but the Justice was satisfied with the reasonableness of the request, and directed the prisoner to be remanded under $3,000 bail, in default of which, his friends not having been notified, "Mannie" went to the county jail. On Saturday morning, John Lyle King, the defendant's counsel, petitioned the Criminal Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, arguing that the Justice acted illegally, and that he had not jurisdiction under the circumstances related. Judge Gary decided that the Justice acted legally and properly, and he refused to reduce the bail, which remained at $3,000. Quite a crowd of acquaintances appeared during the hearing, and Mr. "Mannie's" friends appeared to make little account of thousand dollar checks. One of the party who stepped familiarly up to the Judge to have a "little talk" with him "in a friendly sort of way," as to the desirability of letting "Mannie" down easy, was as much taken aback as it was in his nature to be, by His Honor rather sternly interrupting him with the remark that he "declined to discuss law matters with other than lawyers whilst on the Bench." The more one has the pleasure of flitting around Judge Gary's Court, the more hope one entertains of the dignity and majesty of our future courts, but now emerging from the frontier, back-woods, tobacco-chewing, and hand-shaking era.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of M. Prescott, bankrupt, the Provisional Assignee on Saturday reported the sale of the entire stock to Charles E. Halbert at 66⅔ per cent of the invoice cost. The value per inventory was $7,554.57, and the selling price $5,036.38, the purchaser paying $1,736.58 cash, and agreeing to pay $1,100 per month, guaranteed by Charles H. Gould, President of the Grundy County National Bank.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee in the estate of A. Willis Paine, on Saturday reported the sale of the stock to C. W. & E. Pardridge on the terms stated in THE TRIBUNE a few ago, and the Court confirmed the same. The amount realized was $2,220.90.

The Assignee in the estate of Pettibone & Flynn, on Saturday had leave to sell the bankrupts' unfinished building and building material, on Fifth avenue, subject to all mechanics' liens, for $475.

In the matter of Taylor & Gammon, bankrupts, the injunction of Oct. 23 last was on Saturday dissolved, as to Bristol, and the property seized belonging to Bristol was ordered to be returned.

Adjudication by default was entered, in the matter of O. S. Noyes & Co., on Saturday, returnable before noon on the 15th prox.; and in the matter of Munsen, returnable before Hibbard, 4th prox.

In Harmon & Copp an injunction was issued, on Saturday, restraining the sale of stock seized by a Constable under a distress warrant.

The Court, on Saturday, ordered the sale of notes and amounts in the estate of Michael Bumsell, by private auction, after ten days' notice by advertising.

Solicitors' fees and disbursements were ordered paid, in the estates of Henry Simons and Michael Bumsell, on Saturday.

The claim of —— Pyne against the estate of F. Ward & Co., was, on Saturday, allowed, amounting to $200.

LIABILITY OF PHYSICIANS FOR UNSKILFUL OPERATIONS.

Messrs. Spafford, McDaid & Wilson have taken in hand a case of considerable interest, namely, for damages for injury resulting from unskilful surgical treatment. They on Saturday filed a declaration, commencing suit for William White v. William McCarthy, in case, $10,000 damages, White affirming that McCarthy, representing himself to be a physician and surgeon, undertook to tend his broken or dislocated shoulder, on the 22d of December, 1872, which he attempted with so much unskilfulness and want of knowledge of his profession that the shoulder became permanently deformed, and the unfortunate man is now disfigured and crippled for life, and unable to perform manual labor, by which he is deprived of the means of gaining a livelihood.

THE Z. I. P. SUIT NOT CONCLUDED.

The reader will remember that, when Judge Farwell dissolved the injunction and dismissed the bill in Bickerdyke v. Peck, His Honor gave leave to Peck to file a suggestion of damages; it being shown that the stock of the Z. I. P. Company would probably be seriously affected by the injurious reports circulated in consequence of the injunction obtained on the faith of Bickerdyke's bill, and otherwise. On Saturday, said suggestion of damages was filed, as follows:

Depreciation of stock during pending injunction	$1,920
Attorney's fees	300
Broker's costs	10
Broker's fees	25
Total	$2,225

So that the complainant would appear to have gained very insignificant advantage by his motion.

ATTACHMENTS FOR CONTEMPT.

Judge Gary, on Saturday, ordered an attachment for contempt of Court to issue against the complainant in Reed V. Reed for divorce, on account of the offender having disregarded the order of the Court to pay alimony.

In Dixon v. Kinney the Court also directed an attachment to issue against the defendant, Chester Kinney, as trustee, for not paying over certain moneys received by him in trust, as ordered some days ago. Both attachments are returnable forthwith.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mrs. Cahill, the lady who created so much excitement of the milder type in the Courts, some weeks ago, by the vehemence with which she testified to the cruelty and worthlessness of her husband, in answering his suit for divorce from her, has already returned to live with the gentleman whom she described as such a brute. Mr. Cahill, perhaps, thought he had consequently escaped the payment of alimony and solicitors' fees, which he was, by order of Court, directed to pay, but which he neglected to do, the consequence being that a rule to show cause why an attachment should not be ordered was on Saturday issued against him for contempt of Court.

In Forsyth v. Carroll et al., before Judge Tree, the jury on Saturday found for the plaintiff, $6,963.38. The case was a curious one. Forsyth claimed that Carroll, deceased, late a distiller of Peoria, promised him an interest in the business, as well as salary as a bookkeeper, of which neither promise was kept before his death. Evidence of the promises was given. The suit was against the widow and family.

The recent remarks of Judge Blodgett as to the dilatory conduct of the Winneshiek Insurance Company, seems to have aroused that gentleman. On Saturday he commenced six suits in assumpsit against small debtors of the Company of from $100 to $150 each.

A motion for new trial was granted by Judge Rogers, on Saturday, in the Town of Jefferson perfumery war, entitled Boettscher v. Sweigert. Boettscher sued Sweigert, a Constable of Jefferson, for arresting him under circumstances often told in these columns, contending that the arrest was not made under any existing law.

Railroad suits are the fashion just now. On Saturday, Anna Schading, by her next friend, Charles Gerhard, commenced suit against the Michigan Central and Great Western Railway Companies, in case $25,000 damages.

The Pahlmans, on Saturday, brought a similar suit to that published in this column a few days ago, against Edmund Jussen, to recover alleged excess of per diem capacity tax on the produce of their distillery.

The jury in the suit, Wear v. Sherman Hall et al., the particulars of which have already been published in this column, on Saturday returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,558.75. A motion for a new trial was entered.

Warnell v. Barrows was tried before a jury, in the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday. The case did not take up much time, and the jury returned a verdict without difficulty for $4,775.85.

In the matter of George Hauslein, a bankrupt, a first meeting of creditors was held before Register Hibbard on Saturday, when Mr. Haymaker was elected Assignee.

In Scudder v. LaGrange Iron and Steel Company submitted to Court. Judge Tree, on Saturday, assessed the damages at $5,072.50.

An action in trespass was commenced, in the United States Circuit Court, damages $6,000, John Q. A. Crosby v. Philetus W. Gates, on Saturday.

The Hancock County National Bank on Saturday commenced suit against the firm of D. R. Brandt & Co., in assumpsit, $18,000 damages.

The next case to be tried before Judge Tree will be the Wilson Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company v. White.

Judgments were rendered by Judge Porter, on Saturday, against the Commercial Insurance Company, amounting to $12,500.

Judge Rogers on Saturday ordered a special venire of twelve jurors for service during next week.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—John A. Crosby v. W. Gates; trespass, $6,000. Daniel Evans, of LaSalle County, v. Edward A. Morse, of Rutland, Vt.; record from Cook County Circuit Court.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lambe, Assignee of the Winneshiek Fire Insurance Company, v. John R. Wright, Lucus Freeksen, Elias Etnyre, Jonas Seyster, Chester Wagner, and Hiram Beard; suits in assumpsit.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,895—Peter T. Allen v. E. M. Smith; appeal. 5,896—J. B. Bruckman v. A. S. & J. S. Robinson, and N. M. Platke; replevin of household furniture valued at $600. 5,897—In the matter of the petition of John Smith and Elizabeth C. Parker, guardians of Annabella C. Smith and George H. Parker, for leave to sell real estate of their respective wards. 5,898—Waixel et al. v. Hunt; appeal. 5,899—Kloss et al. v. Louis. 5,900—Herman J. Pahlman et al. v. Edmund Jussen; assumpsit, $5,000. 5,901—Louisa v. Frederick Carstens; divorce on the ground of cruelty.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,348—William White v. William McCarthy; case, $10,000. 43,349—Helge A. Haugan v. David Johnson, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jr., and C. E. Terrett; petition for mechanics' lien on 210 Townsend street. 42,350—Vandervoort v. Vandervoort; divorce. 42,351—Anna Schading by her next friend, Charles Gerhard v. Michigan Central and Great Western Railway Companies; case, $25,000. 42,352—Burke v. Haas et al.; appeal. 42,354—Jesse B. Spelman et al. v. Emil Herner; debt, $1,221.95; damages, $1,000. 42,354—French and Todd v. A. C. Lebell and E. Bushman; assumpsit, $500. 42,355—Hancock County National Bank v. D. R. Brandt & Co.; assumpsit, $18,000. 42,356—Speman v. Welch; appeal. 42,357—John Price et al. v. Edwin S. Gillett, James C. King, and A. G. Ayers; replevin of the brick building on the northwest corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue, stables, sheds, trucks, a wagon, dressed and undressed stone, and two derricks, valued at $1,100. 42,358—Selser & Co. v. D. L. Garrity; assumpsit, $500. 42,359—James Dugald and James Creighton v. Maurice Dwyre; assumpsit, $800. 42,360—Stow v. Taylor; appeal.

Jayne's Expectorant.

I have long known the virtues of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and frequently tested them on myself and family, when afflicted with coughs or colds. I believe it to be one of the best remedies ever discovered for these maladies. I am about to sail on a voyage to Europe, and should as soon think of exposing myself to the changing skies of England without an overcoat as without a supply of Jayne's Expectorant.—REV. DR. DOWLING, *formerly Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, New York.*

The War of the M. Ds.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The Supreme Court has decided that the Medical Society had a right to expel Homœopathic doctors.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Feb. 15.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,661	9,660	2,035
Tuesday	1,557	15,188	547
Wednesday	1,328	15,643	1,882
Thursday	1,644	18,968	1,881
Friday	1,220	13,535	866
Saturday	500	12,000	....
Total	7,910	84,994	7,211
Last week	12,262	120,642	9,188
Week before last	12,464	130,605	11,120
Week ending Jan. 24	8,527	103,728	9,855
Total 4 weeks	41,163	439,969	37,374
Same period last year	40,722	269,416	39,559
Increase	441	170,553	....
Decrease	....	....	2,185

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,977	7,160	433
Tuesday	519	8,061	....
Wednesday	838	6,117	....
Thursday	1,566	6,764	345
Friday	897	8,043	1,927
Saturday (no returns)	....	....	....
Total	5,797	36,145	2,755
Last week	5,929	33,932	7,249

CATTLE—Since our last weekly review a very satisfactory change has taken place in the general features of the cattle market, a more active demand existing, and prices ruling firm and higher for nearly all descriptions of stock. The causes of the favorable reaction are found in the lighter receipts, the better quality of the stock offered for sale, and in the improved transportation facilities. The supply of stock cars has been fully equal to the requirements of the shipping trade, and although Eastern advices were not of a character to impart an unusual degree of confidence, shippers seemed anxious to invest, and the demand from that source proved sufficient to absorb all suitable offerings, and at steadily advancing prices, the appreciation during the week amounting to ⅛@¼c. The demand for stock cattle has also much improved. Feeders from this and adjoining States have been in regular attendance, and good thrifty young steers averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs, were sought after at $3.75@4.25—showing an advance of about 25c per 100 lbs, as compared with former rates. The improvement in the poorer sorts was not as noticeable, 12½c covering the advance in such. The only descriptions for which there was not a fairly active inquiry at better prices than prevailed last week were poor cows and thin, rough steers, which, though not in as large supply as during the preceding three or four weeks, comprised a too large proportion of the offerings, and sales dragged more or less from the opening of the market to the close. The business of slaughtering and shipping the carcasses continues, and hence there is a continued good demand for Texas cattle, buyers giving this foreign stock the preference. Sales have been effected at $3.00@3.50 for common to fair, and at $4.00@4.50 for good to choice corn-fed. New milch cows are now coming forward pretty freely, but there is increasing inquiry for them, and prices are sustained at $20.00@45 per head for poor to choice qualities. Veal calves sell steadily at $3.50@4.50 for common to fair, and at $4.75@5.75 for good to choice. The extreme range of prices was $2.00@6.50—the inside quotations for scallawags, and the outside for a bunch of extra steers, averaging 1,452 lbs. Most of week's sales were within the range of $3.00@5.25.

To-day the demand was small. Neither local nor outside buyers seemed inclined to operate to any considerable extent, and only a few transfers were effected. Prices were nominally unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.70@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.25

HOGS—The arrivals during the week were 84,994, against 120,642 last week, and 130,605 week before last. During the four weeks ending to-day, the receipts have been 439,969, against 269,416 for the corresponding period in 1872,—an increase of 170,553. The market opened active and strong this week. The fact that there was an ample supply of cars enabled shippers to successfully compete with local packers, and with these two interests in active competition, trading was brisk, and prices were firmer and higher. Monday's sales were at $4.15@4.40,—indicating an advance of 10c as compared with the prices current on the preceding Saturday,—and during the following three days values further appreciated to the extent of 25@30c, prices going to $4.40@4.70 for common to extra. During yesterday and to-day a quiet feeling prevailed, and in packers' grades about 10c of the advance has been lost. Light weights, owing to their comparative scarcity, and the urgent demand for them, remain firm. The quality of the hogs marketed was the best of the season, the average weight being fully 300 lbs. Averages of from 400 to 450 lbs were common, while several droves arrived, the average of which was over 500 lbs.

To-day there was a light degree of activity, and for light hogs former prices were sustained, but heavy grades were "off" about 10c. We quote closing prices at $4.30@4.35 for common, and at $4.40@4.45 for medium to good packers' grades, and at $4.40@4.70 for poor to extra shipping grades.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
64	168	$4.65	71	192	$4.55	20	202	$4.50
47	190	4.70	176	198	4.75	56	198	4.60
44	318	4.45	93	360	4.55	49	221	4.50
46	362	4.50	56	283	4.40	50	319	4.35
49	331	4.50	46	299	4.30	54	286	4.30
35	283	4.40	71	213	4.70	23	198	4.50
46	204	4.50	80	387	4.60	58	300	4.40
78	187	4.50	33	172	4.50	28	207	4.60
78	192	4.60	64	219	4.50	26	198	4.25
33	306	4.45	45	336	4.50	67	193	4.55
51	314	4.40	118	222	4.45			

SHEEP—The sheep trade has ruled very dull throughout the past week, and prices are about 50c per 100 lbs lower. There has been only a limited inquiry from outside buyers, and in the absence of active competition local butchers have been enabled to fill their orders at about their own figures, or at $3.00@3.50 for poor; at $3.75@4.25 for medium; and at $4.50@5.25 for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 1d@12s 2d; club, 12s 6d@13s 3d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 60s. Lard, 37s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—1:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Consols, money, 92⅜@92½; account, 92⅜@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do '67, 93⅝; 10-40s, 89⅛; ex-coupon, new 5s, 90⅜; Erie, 51⅞.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.—Five-twenties of '62, 95⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—Cotton steady. Middling upland, 9⅝d; Orleans, 10@10⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s 3d@12s 6d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Cheese, 71s. Cumberland middles, 34s; short ribs, 35s 9d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The trade movement to-day was chiefly confined to staples. Domestic cottons, prints, and brown sheetings were active and firm in prices, with light stocks in first hands. Bleached shirtings were in good request. Utica Nonpareil shirting was advanced ½c. Medium prints and shirting stripes were in good demand, and the agents are distributing new styles of white grounds and percales. Fancy cassimeres continue to improve, and Western clothiers are again in the market, duplicating former purchases. Foreign goods continue dull. The dry goods imports for the week are over $5,000,000.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15.—PETROLEUM—Crude quiet, weak, and lower at $2.15. Refined quiet and weak at 16½c for car lots; 19c for Philadelphia delivery.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and irregular; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.25@7.00; common to good extra, $7.10@7.50; good to choice, $7.60@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio, $7.20@10.50; St. Louis, $7.65@13.00. Rye flour quiet at $4.50@6.25. Cornmeal weaker; yellow Western, $3.35@3.40. Wheat quiet; receipts, 9,000 bu; Iowa spring, $1.55; strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.72@1.73 asked, $1.70 bid. Rye scarce at 90@93c. Seeds steady; clover, $9.62½@9.75; timothy, $3.75@4.00. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged; receipts, 13,000 bu new mixed Western at 63½@66c; old, afloat, 66c; do, in store, 64½c; yellow, 65@66½c. Oats quiet; receipts, 24,000 bu new mixed Western at 54@55c; old in store, 54c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

HOPS—Dull at 42@52c for New York crop of 1872; 40@50c for Eastern and Western.

LEATHER—Quiet at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Dull and unchanged; Ohio, 67c; tubbed, 61c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady and unchanged. Sugar active; centrifugal, 9⅜@9⅝c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 75c. Rice quiet at 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9c; refined, 20¼c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 67½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active; new mess, $14.62½; prime mess, $14.37½. Beef unchanged. Cut meats in moderate demand; shoulders for March, 5½c; short cut hams, 20 lbs average, 10c. Middles firm; short clear, 7⅝c; long clear, 7⅛c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8 5-16@8⅜c; kettle, 8⅛@8⅝c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Firm at 13½@16½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1.73@1.75. Corn quiet at 40c. Rye quiet at 85c. Oats quiet at 30@35c.

LINSEED OIL—93@95.

EGGS—Dull and lower at 27@28c.

PROVISIONS—Strong, and extreme views of holders somewhat checks business. Pork firm at $13.25@13.50. Lard firm; sales steam 7½c; kettle, 7¾c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 4½@4⅝c; clear rib, 6⅛@6⅜c; clear, 6⅝@7c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5⅜@5½c, to come out of smoke; clear rib 7⅜@7½c; clear, 7⅝@7⅞c.

HOGS—Strong; sales to shippers at $4.50@4.65; butchers, at $4.75@4.85. Receipts, 790.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak, though not quotably lower. Wheat steady; No. 2 spring, $1.30; No. 3 red fall, $1.90. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 31½c, on east track. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 26½@27c, on east track. Barley quiet; choice fall, $1.00. Rye nominal.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $13.25 for cash and March. Bulk meats firm; loose shoulders, 4⅜c, buyer April; clear ribs, 6⅛c, seller March; clear, 6⅜@6½c March, all up country. Bacon firm and unchanged.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@4.50. Receipts, 710.

CATTLE—Firm and unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer, but not higher. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 45@46c. Oats firm; No. 1 State, 40c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Quiet at 16½@16¾c for standard white in car lots; 18½c for trade lots.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and firm. Corn steady at 60c. Barley unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 15.—Flour quiet. Wheat—Small sale; No. 1 Duluth at $1.70; No. 2 Chicago spring held at $1.53; No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.65. Corn dull; car lots Western at 52c on track, 63c in store. Oats—Sales of 2,000 bu No. 2 Western at 43c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very weak; superfine, $5.50@6.50; extra, $6.50@7.00. Wheat very dull; red, $1.89@1.95; white, $2.00@2.08. Corn firm; new yellow, 55@60c. Oats very dull; white, 48@50c; mixed, 45@48c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $13.75@14.00. Lard, 8½c.

WHISKEY—Very dull at 91½@92c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra, $2.02; No. 1, $1.94½@1.95½. Oats and corn quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.25@5.50.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 62c. Oats scarce and firm; mixed Western, 48@50c.

PROVISIONS—Stronger; pork, $14.25. Bacon active; shoulders, 6½@6¾c; rib sides, 7¾@8c; clear rib, 8⅛c. Hams, 12½@15c. Lard steady at 8@8½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 92½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong; mess pork held at $13.00@13.75. Bulk meats firm, ⅛c higher; shoulders, 4⅜@4⅝c; clear rib, 6⅜@6½c; clear, 6⅞@7c; hams, 9½@10c, all loose. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard, prime steam, 7¾c.

WHISKEY—Lower, but closed firm at 88@89c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.31; No. 2, $1.24¼. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c. Corn firm; No. 2, 34½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 68½c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2, 72c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 42,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, none.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.84; amber Michigan, $1.72. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 39½c; spot, 40½c, March; low mixed, 39@39½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.20@5.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 450 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 1,100 bu.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Life for the Languid.

Perfect health is vouchsafed to few. Probably ninety people out of every hundred who call themselves healthy have their "turns" of languor, exhaustion, depression of spirits, and bodily pain. At these times a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is as refreshing as "the shadow of a rock in a weary land." It invigorates and rests the system and cheers the mind. The effect of the Bitters in cases of nervous debility, produced either by undue physical exertion, over-study, intense anxiety, or any other cause, is wonderfully reviving and invigorating. In fact, this healthful vegetable restorative possesses medicinal properties which entitle it to the rank of an article of prime necessity, and it should be kept on hand in every dwelling, and promptly taken as a remedy for all the minor ailments as well as for more serious complaints.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

DRY GOODS.

John V. Farwell & Co.,
Monroe, Market and Franklin-sts.

POSITIVE & PEREMPTORY.

$500,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
At Great and Unprecedented Bargains, and at lower prices than the same will again be offered in this city.

Having Determined
To soon CLOSE our Retail Department, we shall, during this week, commencing MONDAY, Feb. 17, offer the entire balance at a great reduction, and actually below the cost of
Manufacture and Importation.

TO RENT.

OFFICES
IN THE
Tribune Building
Not Yet Taken.

Two very desirable single offices on Second Floor.
One suite of two or three rooms on Second Floor.
A few large and small rooms on Third Floor, suitable for Architects or Artists.
Very large and desirable room on Fourth Floor, north light.
The finest single offices and suites in the city.
The building is strictly Fire-Proof.
The floors are laid in English Tile.
Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults
All appointments of the best description.
An elevator connects with all the floors.
The entire building is steam-heated, with porter always in attendance.
Vacancies yet remaining offered at reasonable rates for a term of years.
See the offices. For terms inquire of W. C. DOW,
Room 1, Nevada Block.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

The shortest, best, and safest route for Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, now open for Passenger Traffic. Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, corner Canal and West Madison-sts., as per time table in railway column.

Tickets to all points for sale at Depot, and at Office, 37 West Madison-st.
A. V. H. CARPENTER,
Gen'l Ticket & Pass'r Ag't.
T. E. CHANDLER,
Pass'r & Ticket Ag't.,
37 West Madison-st.

READ THIS!
One-half of our time is spent in
BED.
Lane's Patent CURLED WOOL MATTRESS is the best Bed in the market. Costs less than one-half as much as HAIR, and is equally as good. For sale by
KENDALL, STONE & CO.
60 South Halsted-st.

NOTICE.
Having removed my Bakery from 473 State-st. to 283 Blue Island-av., near Twelfth-st., I take pleasure to offer
מצות
And all Confectioneries for Eastern, at the lowest prices.
M. OESTREICHER.
Regensburg & Heslen, corner State and Thirty-first-sts., will accept orders.

FINANCIAL.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres. E. F. PULSIFER, V. Pres
W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.
THE UNION TRUST CO.
Savings Bank
135 South Clark-st., N. E. cor. Madison, Chicago, Ill.
Incorporated Jan. 5, 1867.
Capital, $125,000; Surplus, $22,000; Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.
No notice required for drawing money.

CITIZENS' BANK OF CHICAGO,
149 & 151 Madison-st., near LaSalle.
W. M. MAYO, Pres't. A. B. KELLOGG, Vice Pres't.
E. F. NEXSEN, Cashier.
Transacts a regular Banking business in all its branches. Accounts solicited from the business public.

WANTED.

Wanted.
A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago University Law School
Lectures in Bryan Block, LaSalle-st., near Madison. Three sessions daily, and moot court on Saturday. For terms and catalogue address Room 19 Tribune Building, Chicago.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15.

In connection with the announcement in Washington despatches, that Secretary Boutwell will certainly retire from the Treasury on March 4, it may also be mentioned that the Syndicate seems to be almost, if not quite, a failure. It does not seem to be generally known that the call for $100,000,000 5-20s of 1862 was *rescinded* by Secretary Boutwell on Feb. 7. It is rumored that, owing to the opposition of German bankers and German holders of 5-20s of 1862, only $25,000,000 of the new 5 per cents had been subscribed for up to Feb. 10. It is reported in Washington that, having been induced by the Syndicate to overstep the bounds of prudence in making the call, he will now call in the "sixty-two's," only as new bonds are subscribed by ordinary subscriptions, or as a gross sum shall be guaranteed by the Syndicate, and that his way must be perfectly clear before he will do more.

THE LOCAL MONEY MARKET.

As compared with the condition of a week ago money is much easier in the local market. The West has marketed the bulk of its hog-crop, and the wheat of the Northwest is not only coming in freely, but is going forward to the Eastern consumers freely at remunerative prices. If anything like a fair price could be got for corn, the West would feel rich, notwithstanding the lack of transportation for her products, but the low price and unfavorable prospects for this important crop has a depressing effect upon prices of all other articles of food, and upon the financial condition of the West generally.

Deposits at the banks have increased considerably in the last week, and the money has been lent freely to grain dealers, who are now the most numerous class of borrowers.

In the open market money is freely offered at 10 per cent on good local stocks for terms of 60 days to 10 months or a year. First-class grocery paper is scarce and goes easily at 10 to 12 per cent, while that of medium houses sells at 15 to 18 per cent. The paper of country merchants in fair standing, guaranteed by good city houses, and by them thrown upon the market, sells at about 18 per cent. Acknowledged accommodation paper sells at about 18 per cent.

New York Exchange is in large supply, owing to large shipments Eastward during the past week, and sells at 75c per $1,000 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,540,020.20	$414,570.81
Tuesday	3,111,073.45	322,016.68
Wednesday	2,981,202.55	263,579.62
Thursday	2,876,232.01	285,168.57
Friday	2,989,716.71	224,721.08
Saturday	2,810,426.85	292,258.07
Total	$18,309,371.77	$1,802,314.83
Corresponding week last year	13,486,056.15	1,678,625.10

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	140	...
Third National Bank	130	135
Fifth National Bank	132	135
Commercial National Bank	130	135
German National Bank	125	130
Northwestern National Bank	205	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	112	115
City National Bank	145	...
National Bank of Illinois	108	...
National Bank of Commerce	...	100
Chicago City Railway	160	...
West Division Railway	175	180
North Division Railway	95	100
Pullman Palace Car	108	111
Elgin Watch Company	101	...
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	105	110
Chamber of Commerce	95	100
Traders' Ins. Co.	98	100

Sales.

$10,000, Elgin Watch stock at 101½.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '64	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '65	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114	114¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¾	116½@116¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116½	116¾
10-40s	...	114¾
U. S. 5s (New Issue), ex int	113¼	113¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	...	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	...	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	...	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	...	95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	...	109½-110½
Gold Exchange	...	114½
Gold and Gold Coupons	114	114½
160's Not War 1812	170	185
120's Not War 1812	125	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	180

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Gold sold at 114¾, 114¼, 114⅝, closing at 114⅝@114⅝. Loans 1 to 6 per cent for carrying. Daily clearings were $77,000,000. Specie export for the week, $769,802.14.

Governments dull but firm.

State bonds quiet and unchanged.

Money was active early in the day, at 1-64 to 1-32 for call loans, but, in the afternoon, the rate dropped to 7 per cent. Late in the day, loans were 3 per cent. The bank statement is very unfavorable. The banks made a net loss of $3,487,150 in their reserve, and are now $1,290,000 below the 25 per cent required by law.

The stock market was weak in tone, and lower prices prevailed early in the day; business was exceedingly small. Prices fluctuated only ⅛ to ½ per cent until after half-past 12. An unfavorable bank statement was then anticipated. A vigorous selling movement was noted, which carried down prices ⅛ to 1½ per cent. The market closed heavy and somewhat dull, at quotations lower than those on the earlier calls.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅝	Coupons, '67	116¼
5-20s of '62	115⅞	Coupons, '68	116¼
Coupons, '64	115⅝	10-40s	114¼
Coupons, '65	115⅝	Currency 6s	114¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¼	New 5s	113½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	94¼	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	78½	North Carolinas, new	17½
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	73¾
W. U. Tel.	87½	Wabash	72¼
Quicksilver	44¾	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	96¾	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	85	Terre Haute	10
American Express	68½	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex.	76	Chicago & Alton	114
Pacific Mail	72⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	115
New York Central	103	Ohio & Mississippi	46¼
Erie	63½	C., C. & C.	94
Erie pfd	79	C., B. & Q.	118
Harlem	120¼	Lake Shore	96⅛
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	41¼
Michigan Central	108¾	Illinois Central	119
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pacific stocks	33¼
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific bonds	87¾
Northwestern pfd	90¼	Central Pacific bonds	112½
Rock Island	112⅝	Del. Lack. & Western	102¼
N. J. Central	104½	B. H. & Erie	9
St. Paul	51¾		

REAL ESTATE.

There has been an apparent increase of activity in real estate transactions in the last week, purchases of ground both for actual occupation and improvement, and also for speculation are decidedly on the increase. A large area of ground in the vicinity of the termini of the various horse railways is being taken for actual occupation, and the greatest activity in building this spring will be in these quarters. The demand for a medium class of dwellings costing from $3,000 to $4,000, on ground worth from $100 to $200 per front foot is considerably in excess of the supply. The unusual severity of the winter and the delays that have been experienced during the last two months, in transit by steam-cars to more distant suburban points, has made all cheap residence property within the reach of horse-cars seem more desirable, and will probably exercise a wholesome check upon the tendency of the city to spread out too rapidly. There is a real necessity for the extension of the lines of every horse railroad in the city, to meet the demand for the class of residence property above mentioned. In the direction of Central Park and Douglas Park the city has grown a mile beyond the means of transit afforded by the horse-railways. Its further progress in those directions is seriously retarded by the policy of the West Side Railway Company in not extending their lines. A similar obstacle prevents the improvement of all that district of the South Division between State street and Cottage Grove avenue south of Douglas place. The horse-railways were chartered for the convenience of the people as well as for the profit of the stockholders of the railroads, and while the companies are making over 20 per cent per annum on their stock, there seems no reasonable excuse for not extending their lines. The Indiana avenue line and the Madison street line should each be extended at least a half a mile, if not a whole mile, this summer. Some new line also should diverge either from the Blue Island line or the Van Buren street line toward Douglas Park. The lack of these extensions has forced a large population to leave the city entirely, and take up their residences in suburban towns ten miles away, the inconvenience of which, as before mentioned, has been seriously felt this winter. There will always be a portion of the business men of the city who will select suburban towns for residence, in accordance with their taste, but the present deficiency of horse railway facilities is driving many there whose business would be better suited by a nearer residence if they could get house-rent at reasonable rates within reach of horse-cars.

SUBURBAN LANDS.

The speculative inquiry for property is still to a great extent for suburban lands and lots, and the greatest activity is on the several lines radiating westward beyond Central Park, in the vicinity of the proposed new Northwestern car shops, southwestward beyond the new manufacturing district, and southward toward the South Park. In all these directions and quarters ground is held at least 10 per cent higher than last fall. Northwestward, also, along the lines of the new Chicago & Pacific, the new Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the new line of the Northwestern, as far as Irving Park, there is active speculating trading in land, and prices have advanced 10 to 15 per cent since last fall.

FINE RESIDENCES.

A month ago there was a good demand for fine residences, costing from $25,000 to $50,000, but the number of customers for these is always limited. Some of them have purchased within a month, and others have dropped out of the market, so that for the present there seems but little inquiry.

THE DECLINE IN OFFICE RENTS

has been quite marked within the past six months, and an average reduction of over 20 per cent has been made since last fall. For stores, banking and insurance offices there has also been considerable reduction in the last month, though one prominent corner office was rented yesterday at a full price. The Fifth National Bank taking the first floor office in the new "Merchants' Building," northwest corner of Washington and LaSalle (office 33x72) at the fair rental of $8,000 per annum for five years.

INDICATIONS OF VALUES.

Among important sales made within the past week, at prices indicative of values in their neighborhoods, were:

The four-story block of four stores on Canal street, next south of the Barnes House, sold by Messrs. Wilson & Montgomery for $119,000. The block is 79 feet front, and the lots 175 feet deep. The property is now rented for $16,000 per annum.

An undivided fifteen acres, fronting west and north in the angle of Humboldt Park, was sold by Jacob Weil & Co. for $38,500.

MONEY ON MORTGAGES

is more freely offered than a week ago, though there is no reduction in rates of interest. During January, when there was a larger demand than now for loans on real estate, some of the loan agents took advantage of the necessities of borrowers to charge 5 per cent commission for negotiating any loan for any sum less than $5,000 for any term of years, thus making the borrower pay from 1 to 2 per cent per annum for money in addition to the market rate. This is nearly double the rate of commissions usually charged, and the attempt to maintain it now shows that when well-known loan agents take advantage of both the borrower and lender in this way, there is a promising opening for more competition in the loan agency business.

PHILADELPHIA *vs.* CHICAGO.

In the following letter from Mrs. Swisshelm, at Philadelphia, she desires to take back some things said about Chicago at the time of the Chicago fire. After a look around Philadelphia, she concludes that what she said about Chicago was sensational, a conclusion in which everybody conversant with the facts will concur:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My conscience moves me to repentance and confession of sins, in the form of a public acknowledgment to the people of Chicago, for the many charges I have made against them, through your columns and those of other journals, of being sinners, above all who dwell in the Jerusalem of anointed government, in the matter of "wooden warts" used as architectural ornaments. Somehow my attention was first especially attracted to these excrescences in the proud city of the West, and, long before her calamity, I spoke of her as being eminently fitted up for a great fire. The fire that did come was not so great as the one I feared, and if it has really taught your people that no business-centre can be so fire-proof as to stand while a mile square of wooden houses are burned to windward in a gale, they bought their experience cheap, if they use it wisely. I do not think that at any time I overestimated the folly of the people of Chicago in their lavish use of kindlings, but I did them great wrong in assuming that this crime was local, or, at most, Western.

The fate of the splendid business-centre of Boston proved that the love of cheap finery has not been confined to the West, but must have had its headquarters in the Athens of America, and extended its right wing away down East to Portland, else a fire-cracker never could have sent that city to the clouds, as a contribution to the family of silver linings. Yet, with all the terrible teachings of the past, I have taken it for granted that Eastern cities, generally, were reasonably fire-proof, and, in my present visit to the home of the Quakers, have been greatly surprised to notice the extent to which it is a "vain show." There, where brick, and stone, and marble, and metal are so abundant as to leave no shadow of excuse for want of safety, where there are such eminent facilities for erecting a permanent city, we have a grand bonfire all piled up and ready for a match. For the wooden floors and stairways, there is the excuse of economy; by using them, families of moderate means can afford much more commodious houses than in fire-proof buildings; but the wooden bay-windows and cornices, in their best aspect, are to architecture what galvanized jewelry is to a woman's toilet, and, of these, we have quite enough here to burn ten such cities as Philadelphia.

As the people of this city were most generous to Chicago in her hour of need, you owe her a return in words of warning. Terrible examples need to be improved, and the press everywhere should teem with line upon line, and precept upon precept, against the stupendous folly of building such miserable mantraps as our American cities and towns. There is a great deal said about the folly of treating our railroad disasters as accidents for which nobody is to blame; but are our house-burnings accidents? Is a community any less guilty when it builds a town liable in any high wind to be swept out of existence, than a company which employs defective machinery, and so imperils human life?

Even the economy of wooden floors, stairways, doors, and frames, is of a piece with that of using worn-out boilers to save the expense of getting new. The labor and money which builds Boston and Chicago twice would have built them once so that they would have required no second building, and saved all the valuable lives and personal property lost in the great conflagrations. The cost of taking down the wooden ornaments which disgrace our cities, replacing our wooden stairways with stone or iron, and incasing our pine floors in tile and plate, would be a small item compared to the loss likely to accrue from their destruction by their natural enemy, fire. We wonder at the folly that built cities at the base of Mt. Vesuvius! Is ours any less in building them so that their existence depends on an accidental or intentional use of a match, when wind and weather favor their destruction? I am,

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Feb. 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lowe av, s of and near Thirty-sixth st, w f, 48 ft to alley, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $1,200.

Clinton st, bet Carroll av and Fulton st, w f, 73⅞ ft to alley, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $21,000. Timothy Wright to Carlile Mason & Co.

Wallace st, 97¾ ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x130½ ft, dated May 23, 1872; consideration, $800.

North av, 73 ft e of Shober st, s f, 24x130 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $3,000.

Bismarck st, 552 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x60 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $600.

Bismarck st, 480 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x60 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $600.

Stanton av, near Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24½x125 ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $3,500.

Nineteenth st, 125 ft w of Laflin st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $1,000.

Nineteenth st, 100 ft w of Laflin st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $1,000.

Halsted st, s of and near Nineteenth st, e f, Lots 3 and 4, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $20,000. Joseph Fisher to Willard & Zander.

Thirteenth place, s w cor of Paulina st, n f, Lots 1 and 2, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $2,400.

Sub Lot 1 of Lots 17 to 21, in Block 4, Magee & High's Addition, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $2,650.

Ogden av, between Polk and Taylor sts, s e f, 48 ft to alley, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $2,400.

Harrison st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 2, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

Indiana st, bet North Clark and Dearborn sts, s f, 20 ft to alley, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $3,000.

Mitchell st, 250 ft w of Laflin st, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $1,100.

Dashiell st, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, e f, 160 ft to alley, dated Oct. 23, 1872; consideration, $4,000.

Thirteenth st, bet Wood and Paulina sts, s f, Lot 37, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $850.

Hastings st, bet Ashland av and Paulina st, n f, Lot 54, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $850.

Lot 55, adjoining the above, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $850.

Lots 30, 31, and 32, in Block 2, Holstein, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $950.

Cooper st, 288 ft s of Fullerton av, w f, 25x130 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $500.

Hermitage av, bet Polk and York sts, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $3,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Diversey av, 221 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Dec. 6, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 26 and 27, of Lot 1, in Block 2, of Hambleton et al's ½ s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 4 and 5, in Block 3; also, Lots 1 to 3, in w part of Block 8, of Busby's s ½ s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $12,500.

Calumet av, n e corner of Sixty-third st, w f, 61x100 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,700.

Lots 2 to 6, and 45 to 49, in Block 8, of Phare's s ½ of s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 54, in Block 3, of Prout and Colman's subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $2,500.

Fifty-eighth st, s f, 60 70-100 ft, in Block 31, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $900.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday Feb. 15: City property, number of sales, 147; consideration, $535,798. North of city limits, number of sales, 6; consideration, $8,550. South of city limits, number of sales, 31; consideration, $121,279. West of city limits, number of sales, 4; consideration, $1,041,000. Total sales, 188. Total consideration, $1,706,627.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	4,537	3,801	5,719	1,923
Wheat, bu	37,980	2,433	10,070	1,050
Corn, bu	109,965	46,745	6,060	21,687
Oats, bu	36,560	28,110	14,399	11,882
Rye, bu	2,077	1,387	....	400
Barley, bu	20,090	8,540	9,853	3,600
Grass Seed, lbs	148,592	107,260	120,773	66,141
Flax Seed, lbs	8,460	.....	.....	.....
Broom Corn, lbs	79,490	10,950	14,100	4,260
Cured Meats, lbs	152,670	42,930	1558,686	2002,076
Beef, brls	.....	.....	70	.....
Pork, brls	70	280	325	1,018
Lard, lbs	107,350	130,910	876,900	290,150
Tallow, lbs	23,788	16,170	21,800	.....
Butter, lbs	56,964	35,625	37,540	7,192
Dressed Hogs, No	3,507	2,697	2,759	827
Live Hogs, No	13,335	11,990	8,043	4,170
Cattle, No	1,220	1,486	897	942
Sheep, No	866	1,019	1,927	671
Hides, lbs	111,065	92,240	17,200	81,710
Highwines, brls	175	658	403	401
Wool, lbs	55,370	90	22,270	.....
Potatoes, bu	1,600	1,333	8	.....
Lumber, M feet	420	578	695	506
Shingles, M	960	600	1,033	441
Lath, M	.....	112	64	.....
Salt, brls	.....	425	952	657

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 6,063 bu wheat; 1,342 bu corn; 600 bu rye; 2,847 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week; 42,411 bu wheat; 13,634 bu corn; 7,598 bu oats; 8,834 bu rye; 32,157 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 109 cars wheat; 245 cars corn; 52 cars oats; 12 cars rye; 38 cars barley. Total, 456 cars, or 186,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Feb. 15, 1873.	Feb. 8, 1873.	Feb. 17, 1872.
Flour, brls	30,179	39,584	17,686
Wheat, bu	268,638	226,576	26,474
Corn, bu	642,020	544,165	369,295
Oats, bu	230,375	213,270	113,681
Rye, bu	22,006	24,616	10,968
Barley, bu	93,070	104,875	33,730
Dressed hogs, No	29,546	37,221	21,104
Live hogs, No	88,153	121,945	52,640
Cattle, No	7,925	12,160	8,050
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	34,276	36,766	14,952
Wheat, bu	57,049	61,192	12,794
Corn, bu	31,066	36,207	191,224
Oats, bu	75,508	76,259	69,932
Rye, bu	7,327	2,803	9,533
Barley, bu	54,083	35,613	21,654
Dressed hogs, No	28,024	24,115	14,880
Live hogs, No	41,219	34,567	20,939
Cattle, No	6,646	6,567	6,990

It is stated, on good authority, that Mr. Seaverns has no sulphur apparatus in his grain cleaning mill, and uses no sulphur, as might be inferred from an article on grain doctoring, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of this morning. Mr. Seaverns says that he does not do that sort of business. It was stated on 'Change to-day that the sulphuring process is chiefly carried on in the establishment of Howe & McMullen, and at another place on Canal street, the names of the proprietors of which were not mentioned. Barley is sent from other "transfer houses" to be doctored at the sulphur mills.

It is well known that the Illinois Central Elevators are so full that they can take in but little more grain till some of that on hand has been moved out. It was stated to-day an offer has been made to buy a large lot of corn on the line of the Central Railroad, and load it direct into vessels, if the proprietors of the elevators would transfer it at 1c per bu. It is said that they have refused to perform the service for less than 2c; the charge that includes the right to 20 days' storage, which they cannot give. It is thought probable that the transaction will not be perfected, if the above terms are insisted upon, in which case the grain in question will probably be held back till spring, for want of storage facilities here.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, as is usual on Saturday, there being very little done before noon, except in wheat. Prices were generally well maintained. There are no new features in regard to the transportation question. Our railroads have all the business they can do, and a good deal of produce is under orders for shipment as soon as it can be sent forward. It now seems probable that tolls on the Erie Canal will be decreased 50 per cent, instead of being advanced 100 per cent, as was proposed.

There are no new developments in the grocery market. Fair activity prevailed in all departments, and prices were uniformly firm. Business is not so active as at the corresponding period last year, but the movement is quite as large as could reasonably be expected, and a good feeling seems to prevail among the trade generally. Coffees were again quoted strong, and there are indications of a further advance. The weakness so long prevalent in the sugar market has now disappeared, the feeling developed to-day being one of firmness. Rice, syrups, spices, soaps, teas, and most other articles in the list, were firm at the quotations. Dry goods were in good request, both to supply local and interior wants. In prices there were no decided changes, a slight advance in one or two brands of prints and bleached cottons being the only alterations noted. Stocks are large and attractive, and all things considered, a very satisfactory business is doing. No change took place in the butter market. The demand continues active, and, under a light supply, the recent advance is easily sustained. Bagging was unchanged. Grain bags were moving on a liberal scale, while burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks ruled quiet. The canned goods trade was again active. Orders from country dealers were numerous and liberal, and most goods in the list were held with pronounced firmness. Peaches and oysters were exceptions, though there was no quotable decline in these. Cheese remains firm. Coal was quoted quiet and steady at $12.00 for Lackawanna; at $10.50@11.00 for Erie; at $10.00 for Blossburg, and $7.00 for Wilmington. There was only a small amount of trading in the hay market, the demand, as for some time past, being mainly restricted to meeting local wants. Dealers still find it impossible to procure cars; otherwise there would be a fair Eastern movement, and better prices would prevail. Hides were again weak and unsettled. Buyers are holding off, and, as stocks are beginning to accumulate, prices are tending lower. Quotations to-day were 10½@10⅝c for heavy, and 11⅛@11⅝c for light green cured. No changes were noted in the oil market. A fair number of orders were placed at 21@21½c for carbon; at 72c for extra lard; at 92@97c for linseed, and at 80@82c for turpentine. Leather, wood, tobacco, and paper stock were without material change.

Lumber and building materials remain comparatively quiet, and prices are without essential variation. Metals, tinners' stock, iron, and steel were unchanged; the demand continues moderate and prices rule steady. The upward tendency in tin plate continues, and an advance will probably be made soon to correspond with the recent rise East. Nails have suddenly declined; now quoted at $5.37½, with 12½c off for round lots; this was occasioned by a decline at the factories. Wool, broomcorn, and hops remain dull and unchanged. The demand is confined to small lots for immediate consumption. Seeds were in moderate request. The offerings were liberal, and prices ruled weak, though without quotable change. Choice poultry met with a good demand, but the offerings are largely composed of inferior stock, which sells slowly. The receipts of eggs were very liberal this morning, and consequently prices are ruling weak, and quotable 10c lower. Potatoes are in fair local demand, and steady at previous prices. Apples, cranberries, oranges, etc., met with a fair local inquiry. Cooperage was quiet and unchanged.

Highwines were more active, and steady at the quotation of the past few days. There was a better demand, but holders were unable to obtain an advance, owing to continued dulness in New York. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 87½c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in good demand, both by shippers and packers. The market opened somewhat lower than on yesterday, in sympathy with a slight decline in the price of live hogs, but soon recovered, and ranged steady, as on Friday, at $5.05 for heavy, and $5.10@5.15 per 100 lbs for light, closing firm. Sales were reported of 235 head at $5.20; 280 at $5.15; 71 at $5.12½; 244 at $5.10; 1,376 at $5.05; 214 at $5.00; 40 at $4.95; 403 dividing on 200 lbs at $5.05@5.15; 202 do at $5.00@5.10. Total, 3,045 head.

Provisions were moderately active but irregular. Mess pork was in good demand and firm at yesterday's quotations, till near the close, when it was broken down 10c per brl by imperative offerings, weakening in sympathy with an easier feeling in live hogs. Lard was strong, and 2½@5c per 100 brls higher. Meats were in good request, and generally held ⅛c per lb higher, except hams, which advanced ⅛c, being scarce. There were a good many orders on the floor for meats at yesterday's quotations; but some of the holders were unable to purchase, owing to the advance. The leading packing firms are reported to be on the eve of closing, owing to the fact that the greater Eastern demand is putting up the price of hogs to a point at which they do not consider it safe to buy. There is, however, no doubt that considerable quantities of mess pork will yet be made here this season, if the quality of the hogs yet to come forward will permit it, as the speculative demand is in excess of the present supply, our hogs having been principally cut into meats this season. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.75@12.80; do seller March, $12.85@12.90; do seller April, $13.15@13.20; do seller May, $13.40; prime mess, $11.25@11.50; extra prime, $9.50@9.75. Lard, cash, or seller February, $7.47½@7.50; do seller March, $7.55@7.60; do seller April, $7.75@7.80; do seller May, $7.85@7.90. Green hams at 9¼@9⅝c for 16-lb averages, and 8⅞@8½c for 18-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1¼c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅞c; do rough sides 5⅛@5⅜c; do short ribs, 5⅛c; do short clear 6⅛c; dry salted meats quotable at 4⅛@4¼c for shoulders; 6⅛@6⅜c for short ribs, and 6½@6⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4⅜c. English meats, 6⅛c for Cumberlands; 6½c for short ribs; 6⅝c for short clear; 9½@10c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5⅛c for shoulders, 7⅛c for clear ribs, 7⅜c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@30.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 2,850 brls mess pork seller March at $13.00; 1,000 brls do at $12.90; 250 brls do seller April at $13.25; 1,710 tcs lard at 7⅛c; 100 tcs do last evening at $7.40; 40,000 lbs shoulders (country) at 4c; 100,000 lbs do seller April at 4⅛c; 250 boxes shoulders at 4⅜c; 100 lbs sweet pickled do at 5⅛c; 200 boxes long clear at 6⅛c; 150,000 lbs short ribs seller last half March, and 150,000 lbs do seller first half April, at 6⅛c; 60 boxes do at 6⅜c cash; 20,000 lbs short clear at 6⅛c; 1,000 boxes do, part seller March, at 6⅜c; 5,000 pcs green hams on private terms; 20,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 9⅛c; 80,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 9c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (18 lbs) at 9⅛c; 100 tcs do at 9⅜c; 50 tcs do (22 lbs) at 8⅜c; 155 tcs white grease at 6⅛c; 100 tcs yellow do at 5⅜c; 25 tcs do at 5½c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions in this city during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	60	526
Pork, brls	329	3,373
Lard, lbs	691,220	4,856,849
Meats, lbs	764,330	10,558,123

The *Commercial Bulletin* gives the following statistics of hog packing to date:

	To date, 1873.	To date, 1872.	Total last season.
Chicago	1,236,378	1,113,953	1,229,208
Cincinnati	600,000	640,000	656,841
St. Louis	535,000	405,000	419,032
Louisville	311,000	309,512	309,512
Milwaukee	273,050	285,000	313,118
Indianapolis	175,000	160,000	172,100
Peoria	103,000	95,000	96,225
Kansas City	166,000	80,990	83,000
Total	3,399,428	3,088,465	3,279,036

Henry Milward & Co. write as follows:

With an advance in the price of hogs, during the last ten days, of fully 50c per 100 lbs, both on live and dressed, the country has been scoured far and near, and the boasted reserves of the smaller points have suddenly disappeared and been concentrated here. Our receipts, notwithstanding, have not been so large as we were led to expect, but there is no doubt the country has been more closely gleaned than has been the case for many years. Greatly to the gratification of the shippers of live stock, the railroad companies have furnished them more liberally with cars, and, the Eastern markets promising favorably, they have run the market for hogs up to such prices as to prevent packers from operating, so the season may be regarded as virtually closed.

The Eastern, Southern, and foreign operators who have dreaded taking on stock in view of the threatened large supplies, are beginning to regain confidence, and prices of all products are legitimately and steadily advancing. Mess pork is, perhaps, the most favorite product at present, for the reason that the quality of the hogs now being received will not permit of its being manufactured, while it is well understood that the manufacture through the country has been most limited, many large points not having packed a single barrel, and the stock of all being light in the extreme. All products, however, share in the general improvement, and packers begin to look brighter, and operators more confident than at any time through the year. The knowledge that the stocks at the opening of the season were so completely exhausted (notwithstanding the ruling prices from last August on were from 50 to 75 per cent higher than they are at the present time, and that the first half million hogs went into almost immediate consumption) leads operators to regard with carelessness the much talked of increase in the packing, and to feel that there is but little prospect of danger to blight their hopes for the future.

Flour was dull, but with no particular change in prices, holders being firm in their views, though the demand was very limited, either for the local trade or for shipment. The receipts were light, and our stocks are still small. Bran was lower. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 50 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Oriental) at $7.25; 100 brls do (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.25; 300 brls do (Glory) at $7.00; 30 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 15 brls buckwheat at $8.62½. Total, 845 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $11.00 on track; 1 car prepared horse-feed at $18.00 on track; 50 brls cornmeal at $2.10. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.25
Low to medium	5.50	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00	@ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.75	@ 4.90
Buckwheat flour	7.50	@ 7.75
Bran	11.00	@ ....
Middlings	12.00	@16.00

Wheat was less active than yesterday, and less regular, but averaged about ⅜c higher, the general feeling being one of strength. Liverpool was early reported strong, though all the despatches did not concur in quoting it higher; this was supposed to be principally due to sympathy with the French markets, which have tended upward for some days past, especially in flour. This caused an advance here, which was increased when it became known that a rather large operator on the short side had failed to respond to certain calls for margins, as several parties who had sold wheat they expected to receive from him commenced to buy in concert, to make good the deficiency. This demand was soon satisfied, and then the market sagged, especially as New York was quoted dull, but again improved with the receipt of later advices from the seaboard, quoting a stronger feeling there. The trading was almost entirely local, and mostly confined to the filling in above noted, there being very little new business transacted. Seller March opened at $1.25¼, advanced to $1.26, declined to $1.24¾, advanced to $1.25⅝, fell to $1.24⅝, and closed at $1.24⅝. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at $1.23½@1.24¼, closing at $1.23⅝. Seller April sold at $1.26½@1.28¼, closing at $1.27⅝. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.29½. No. 3 spring was firm at $1.11½@1.11½, and rejected do strong, under a good demand, at 99c@$1.00, according to location. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.29½; 24,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.24¼; 78,400 bu do at $1.24; 10,000 bu do at $1.23¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.23⅝; 5,000 bu do at $1.23½; 6,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.11½; 4,400 bu do at $1.11¼; 400 bu rejected at $1.00; 400 bu do at 99½c; 400 bu do at 99½c; 1,200 bu do at 99c. Total, 141,800 bu.

Corn was quiet and steady at about the same range as yesterday. Our receipts were again large, and this fact, with the scarcity alike of storage room and of money, caused cash offerings to drag, and made seller March quiet, as there is not much hope of an advance before deliveries are due on that option. On the other hand, there was a rather better inquiry for the summer options, which caused them to be relatively firmer, especially as they are now offered less frequently than heretofore. There is not much hope for corn, in the minds of operators, but they seem to think that the best chance for higher prices is for the time when the grain begins to move. Seller March sold at 31⅜@31⅝c, chiefly at 31½c, and closed steady at that figure. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 31⅛@31¼c, closing firm at 31½c. Seller April sold at 32¼@33⅝c; seller May at 36¼@36⅝c, and seller June at 37⅝@37⅞c. Cash sales were reported of 49,800 bu No. 2 at 31½c; 85,000 bu do at 31¼c; 400 bu rejected at 27½c; 1,200 bu do at 27¼c; 3,800 bu at 27c. Total, 145,200 bu.

Oats were dull and ¼c lower, the volume of sales being about equal to that of Friday. Buyers held off in expectation of lower prices, due to liberal receipts, as they say the farmer can much better afford to sell oats than corn at present prices. Seller the month sold at 26⅛@26⅜c, chiefly at the inside. Seller March was quoted at 27⅜c; seller April at 27½c, and seller May at 30⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 26¼c; 5,000 bu do at 26⅛c; 11,400 bu do at 26⅛c; 1,800 bu rejected at 23½c; 600 bu by sample, white, at 30c, on track. Total, 20,000 bu.

Rye was in fair demand at the range noted yesterday, 65½c being freely bid all through the session. The supply continued light. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 66c, and 3,600 bu do at 65½c.

Barley was steadier than yesterday, though quiet, and at about the same prices; being, if anything, somewhat easier. The market was very dull early, but firmer toward the close. Seller March sold at 67½@68c, closing at the outside. No. 2 closed at 68c in ordinary houses. No. 3 do at 58c, and rejected at 46c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 68c; 6,400 bu do at 68c; 6,200 bu do at 67½c; 3,200 bu No. 3 at 58c; 2,000 bu do at 57c; 400 bu do at 55c; 1,200 bu rejected at 47c; 400 bu do at 46c; 400 bu do at 45c; 400 bu by sample (California) at $1.40 on track; 200 bu do at 90c, to arrive; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 70c. Total, 22,800 bu.

THE CROPS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has the following:

The local papers of Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas, with those of Illinois, contain pretty much the same stories concerning the effect of the recent cold weather on the coming crops. It is very generally agreed that the winter, in the intensity of the cold and its long continuance, has been more remarkable than any known to the oldest settlers. In Iowa, and the northern tier of counties of our own State, stock has been frozen to death under shelter, and while being transported to market, and, in one instance, in one of the central counties of Missouri, no less than twenty hogs perished of a night in a single pen. Farm-work has been interrupted, and the farmers, blockaded in their homes and unable to face the fatal winds out on the prairies, have, in many cases, suffered for the necessaries of life. In Iowa the winter wheat crop, if the majority of our exchanges are to be believed, is entirely destroyed, while whole orchards have been so damaged that they will not furnish a quarter of the usual yield. In the central counties of Kansas the wheat is in a hardy condition, and is now looking as promising as after ordinary winters. The peach buds, however, have been destroyed, and those of some of the hardier trees. In Illinois the winter wheat is only slightly impaired, while there is an encouraging report from Egypt that the peach crop of Southern Illinois promises to be larger than ever before. In Missouri the advices indicate a most capricious state of affairs. Although in general the wheat looks thrifty and the prospects are encouraging, there are exceptional instances in unexpected quarters where it has been seriously blighted. The most favored locality is the rich belt of rolling prairie extending south and west from the centre of the State, and reaching through Pettis, Henry, Johnson, Barton, and Vernon Counties. Of the fruit crop, the account is by no means so flattering. The prospect of a peach yield is exceedingly discouraging, and it is thought in some quarters that the grape-vines are badly impaired. In Ozark County the peach buds are all destroyed, so also in Green and Lawrence, and many other counties in the southwest and east. At a recent horticultural meeting in Green County, it was reported by a well-known fruit-grower that he had not found a sound peach-bud in over a thousand he had examined. In many cases the vines, as well as the buds, were killed down to the roots. On the other hand, it was announced—and this seems to be the testimony throughout the State—that the apple and pear trees are in good order. It is to be hoped that these opinions are unduly lugubrious, as such opinions are apt to be; but the unanimity with which they are expressed this year gives them an especially creditable coloring.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and steady. No. 2 spring sold at $1.23⅝@1.23⅞ cash or seller the month, closing at the outside, and $1.24⅝@1.24¾ seller March, closing at $1.24⅝. Corn was in moderate demand and steady at 31½c seller the month, and 31½c seller March. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair demand, and steady at $1.75@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The general market continues dull. Only a moderate demand exists for choice hurl and stock braid. The stocks of common corn are excessively large. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BAGGING—Prices were again quoted steady and unchanged. The supply of grain bags is now improving some, but stocks are still lighter than usual at this season of the year, and the late advance is thoroughly sustained. Burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks are in full supply. We repeat our quotations: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewistown, 35c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 68c.

BEANS—A good local and shipping demand exists for choice varieties, with the offerings of such rather light. The lower grades are in ample supply. We quote: Navies at $2.40@2.65; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand continues light, and prices are steady as quoted below: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, $1.10; lime (brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@14.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00.

The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

BUTTER—The butter market was with new features. Receipts continue light and short of the demand, which is fairly active, both on local and Eastern account. Prices were firm all around, but especially so for good to choice grades, such selling readily at 24@29c, while for fancy dairy as high as 30c was realized. We continue to quote: Common to choice roll, 17@25c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 27@30c; medium to good, 20@24c; inferior common, 9@18c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Activity still characterizes the trade in this class of goods, and a firmer tone still pervades the market. Stocks are not large, but most articles in the list are in ample supply, and orders are being promptly filled. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.85
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.20@ 1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—There was no change worthy of mention in the general features of this market. Both the local and the outside demands are fair for the season, and quotations are fully sustained for all marketable grades. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 14½@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—Remains quiet and firm. Following are the prices current: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Indiana Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. Lard tierces are dull and weak; packers are buying only for immediate use. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.65; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts this morning were very liberal, and a decline of 10@15c has occurred, and the tendency is still downward. Fresh are quotable at 38@40c. We note sales of 20 cases at 40c; 200 doz at 38c.

FEATHERS—The supply and demand continue about equal, and prices are held steady, as follows: Prime live geese at 63@67c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@55c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—The recent advance seems to have had the effect to check the demand a little, but the inquiry is still satisfactorily active, and holders do not appear anxious to increase sales at any material concession from the quoted prices. Other descriptions are also moving on a liberal scale. The general market was steady and firm. Following are the prices current: No. 1 whitefish, 6.50@6.75; No. 2 do, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank cod-fish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Apples and peaches begin to move more freely, and the market is working a little firmer. Raisins and prunes are also more firmly held, the tendency being to an advance. Other fruits remain quiet and unchanged. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@16c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.45@2.50; Zante currants, 7½@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 6@6½c; Southern do 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 40c@42c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 22@23c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@5½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples meet with a moderate local demand. Prices are unchanged, but scarcely so strong, owing to more liberal receipts, and the fact that there are a good many offerings in poor condition. Other fruits were unchanged. We quote: Apples (fair to choice) at $3.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $7.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $9.00@12.00 per case; Palermo do, per box, $4.00@5.50; Malaga grapes, $3.00@6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—In this branch of trade the changes were few and unimportant. A firmer feeling in sugars is noted, with which exception the grand features of the market were the same as for two or three days past. Fair activity prevails, and most descriptions of side goods, as well as all staple articles, were firm. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30½@31½c; O. G. Java, 26½@27½c; Java, No. 2, 25@25½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24⅝c; choice do, 24⅛@24⅜c; prime Rio, 23⅞@24c; good do, 23¼@23½c; common do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@26½c; do, prime, 24½@24⅞c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8⅝c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13⅝@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12¾@12⅞c; A, standard, 11⅞@12c; do No. 2, 11⅝@11¾c; B, 11½@11⅝c; extra C, 11¼@11⅜c; C, No. 2, 11@11⅛c; yellow C, 10⅞@11c; choice brown, 10⅝@10⅞c; prime do, 10@10⅜c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10⅞c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10¾@11c; do prime, 10½@10⅝c; do, fair, 9½@10c; common, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 35@37c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6⅝c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6⅝c; White Rose, 6½@6⅝c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Continues dull, and for pressed prairie there was an easier feeling. The difficulty of obtaining transportation is quite as serious now as at any previous period, and dealers find it impossible to fill the few Eastern and Southern orders that are received from day to day. There is a fair local demand, and sales are being effected at prices that have been current for a week past. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The weak feeling noticeable yesterday in this market, continues, and prices were again a ⅛c lower, there being few buyers to-day at over 10⅝c for heavy, and at 11⅛c for light. There is as yet no large accumulation here, but unless the facilities for moving the stock out are speedily increased, it will be a difficult matter to prevent a further depreciation in values. There was a light movement at the annexed range of prices: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@10⅝c; do light, 11⅛@11⅝c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 18@22c; inferior and strained honey at 14@18c.

HOPS—The market is very quiet, and hardly as firm, though holders are not disposed to grant any concessions. Stocks here are very light, but it is said that there are a good many Western hops East, and this, with the poor English now being imported, tends to weaken the market. New York and Bavarians are firmer, being very scarce. We quote: Western at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 50@55c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—The trade continues moderate. Prices are without material change. We quote:

Iron	4 6-10	@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10	@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron		20c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—In this department of trade a fair business was doing, manufacturers as well as interior dealers operating with considerable freedom. Prices of French stock are tending higher, but domestic leather remains steady at present quotations. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the Boston market: "We referred last week to the large number of boot and shoe buyers whose presence induced the manufacturers to lay in stocks of the various grades of leather required to fill their orders, but there are fewer this week. The market, however, is still sustained, on the whole, by the purchases still making, and in some lines by the shipments to Europe. The shipments of hemlock sole impart quite a healthy tone to the market, and as there is still an active demand from boot and shoe manufacturers, prices are firmly maintained. Oak is also in fair demand. In union crop there is no falling off. The inquiry continues active, and quotations are upheld. The receipt of sheep skins in the rough are insufficient to satisfy the call, and prices have an upward tendency. All kinds of finished upper are selling freely at quoted rates, the inquiry for heavy splits being most urgent, owing to the demand for export to England. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The general trade is still light, but with the approach of mild weather dealers anticipate a more active demand. Prices are without alteration, as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.20
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	23.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	50@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	25.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The general condition of the market is the same. Trade is improving somewhat, and prices for nearly all articles are steady, while a strong upward tendency is apparent for tin plate. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@8c.

NAILS—A decline in nails has occurred, now quoted at $5.37½, with 12½c off for 100 keg lots. This sudden drop is said to have been caused by a cutting of prices among manufacturers. We now quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.37½ rates; 8d, do, $5.62½; 6d, do, $5.87½; 4d, do, $6.12½; 3d, do, $6.87½; 3d, do, fine, $8.12½; 2d, do, $8.62½; clinch, $7.75; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Were in light demand. There was no further change in prices, which range as follows:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@	6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.75	@	6.50

OILS—Trading was moderately active, with prices generally firm. There were sellers of carbon oil at a concession from the quoted prices, but lard, linseed, turpentine, and most other descriptions were firmly held. We make no change in our list: Carbon, 21@21½c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 92c; do boiled, 97c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80@82c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 23@25c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continue in light request, and prices remain without any important change. Following are the quotations:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	3.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50@12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—The demand for good to choice lots continues fair. The offerings are large, but consist chiefly of common to fair stock. Sales include 1,000 lbs choice turkeys at 13c; 1,400 lbs do at 12½c; 3,400 lbs at 12c; 1,100 lbs at 10@11c; 65 doz chickens at $3.25@3.50; 40 doz at $2.50@3.00; 6 doz poor at $1.50; 4 doz good geese at $8.00; 8 doz do, poor, at $5.00.

POTATOES—The demand from the retail trade continues good. The supply is moderate, and prices rule steady. Car lots are quotable at 70@72c, and retail lots from store at 80@90c. We note sales of 1 car peachblows at 70c, on track; 1 car Neshannocks at 65c; 60 bu Michigan at 90c; 530 bu peachblows at 80@85c, from store.

SALT—Was in fair demand and firm. We again quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.25@3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were unchanged. We continue to quote:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.69

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.30
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—The general market was dull and weak at about Friday's prices. Timothy sold at $3.00@3.30, prime quotable at $3.25; clover at $5.05@5.35 for ordinary, and $5.75 for mammoth. White clover sold at $15.00. Hungarian and millet quotable at $1.00@1.10 for the former, and 70@80c for the latter. We note sales of 174 bags timothy at $3.30; 230 bags prime at $3.25; 636 bags at $3.10; 36 bags poor at $3.00; 10 bags choice clover at $5.35; 35 bags at $5.30; 76 bags prime at $5.20; 23 bags at $5.17½; 38 bags at $5.11; 10 bags at $5.05; 1 car Hungarian at $1.70.

TEAS—Business was reported fair, and former quotations were well sustained all around: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old Hyson, 90c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

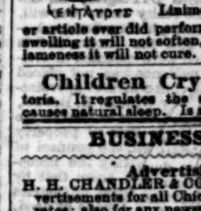
WOOD—Remains dull at the annexed quotations: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The wool market continues quiet, and an easy, unsettled feeling prevails. Choice light fleece wools are scarce, but the lower grades are in fair stock and dull. A sale of coarse to fine unwashed wools was reported, aggregating 9,900 lbs, at a range of 30@40c. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	54@56c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@56c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@48c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@49c
Fleece, washed, medium light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@49c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	34@37c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	34@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@36c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	46@50c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

SPECIAL NOTICES.



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TYNDALL'S PRAYER TEST.

Sermon by Professor Swing, Delivered at McVicker's Theatre, Sunday, Feb. 9.

Text: The Lord's Prayer.

Several months have now elapsed since the Evangelical Church sustained a shock in the proposition called "Tyndall's Test of Prayer." The suggestion that an experiment be made in order to determine whether God is affected by human supplication, fell upon the Christian heart as a form of impiety, a trifling with the character of the Almighty.

It was suggested by a friend of Mr. Tyndall, that in a certain hospital a certain number of sick be made not only the patients of the best medical science, but also subjects of special prayer by the Christian Church, and that a certain number of sick be attended only by the medical art; that for them no prayer be offered, and then, other things being equal, the world was to note whether the ward prayed for should reveal any less mortality, or any more rapid convalescence. Through Mr. Tyndall this suggestion at once found its way into the public print.

In this formal manner, and through the influence of a great name, there has been suddenly sprung upon the defenders of religion a question of very great difficulty. I use the word religion designedly, for prayer not being a tenet or practice of the Christian religion alone, but being a cardinal idea of natural religion under a hundred names, the question does not offer difficulties or bring embarrassment to man as a Christian, so much so to man as a religious being. Seneca says, "Our first petition to the Almighty should be for a good conscience, our second for health of mind, our last for health of body." It having been the philosophy and custom of all the leading minds of the past to resort to prayer, we need not as Christians assume that the burden of defence rests wholly upon our shoulders, however strong or willing they may be. The test is submitted not so much to a church as to humanity, and hence I need not speak to-day in the name of a class, but rather in the name of religion on its widest significance.

And of this in the outset, one may be certain that no crushing answer or objection can be brought up—nothing can be said that will render the "Test" ridiculous or absurd, and nothing can be adduced that will prevent the difficult question from coming back to us in our life-time, and to our children after us. In the hour when such questions arise, it is necessary for us to restate the best arguments we possess, and then to leave the cloud of mystery to overhang the world after Mr. Tyndall and all of us, just as it overhung the world before, as we came into its confines.

It seems evident that the great scientist was not guilty of any maliciousness or insincerity in his published proposition. In it there is nothing visible except the bondage to physical tests that always follows a long devotion to inquiry into the causes and effects in the material world. The devoted scientist spends his waking and dreaming hours amid demonstrations that leave no doubt. If it is suggested to the astronomer that the milky-way is star-dust not yet rolled up into globular forms, the theory however good only makes him labor the more at a telescope that he may examine more carefully this beautiful dust, and learn by actual survey the value of the theory. The glass is at last made, and lo! the star-dust is discovered to be suns, like our own, scattered like pearls through infinity, at such distances from each other that light cannot cross the abyss between them in ten thousand years. If it is suggested that light becomes visible only by help of the dust held in all atmospheres below or above, the theory is not sufficient. A glass tube is arranged so that a beam of light pours through its whole length. Heated then until all this dust is burnt out of the imprisoned air, the beam pours through it no longer, but darkness reigns in its stead. To spend life amid such crucial tests, to give them one's thought and love, is to build up a mental habit that admits of no evidence but a demonstration, and of no faith but that which comes by sight. Such help has been afforded this class of minds in the discovery of the spectrum analysis, and in improved apparatus of all kinds that the devotion to actual demonstration has been nurtured by its own success into a full-grown, powerful passion.

Outside of science, there is also a powerful rationalism everywhere that has rendered all thinking men ill at ease among theories. The delusions played upon mankind in the long past; the outlandish scientific and pious frauds of which humanity has been the suffering and forlorn victim in all history, have made the intelligent world very sensitive upon the subject of proof, and as never before, insist upon a close partnership between dogma and evidence. If, therefore, in times such as these in general, and from the field of scientific research, in particular, there comes forward a great name, asking that a test be made as to whether the Creator is influenced by prayer, it is not necessary that this great name be charged with jesting or with Atheism or malice, but that it be confessed to be the slave of its positive system. It believes in nothing apart from evidence, and from such evidence as sensual phenomena only can afford.

It has been stated by many clergymen since this question was submitted to the world, that of course the Infinite one would not pay any regard to such a "test" as was proposed. God will not be driven, as it were, into a corner, and be compelled to defend His praying children. This is true. The "test" is indeed foolish, but what is it which Mr. Tyndall would set at rest by the hospital experiment? The question whether God ever has answered the prayers of men in the long past, or would probably answer them in the future. Granted that the method of "testing" is bad, that only brings back the main question, whether God ever was influenced by the prayer of any mortal, from Moses to Seneca, from St. Paul to Fenelon or Wesley.

In reply, it seems impossible for us to avoid the answer that it cannot be proven that any such prayer has ever produced a result that would not have come without the prayer. Indeed, we do not desire to avoid such a reply. If it pleased God in the beginning to leave us earthly children to the inheritance of evidence regarding His own existence that should come short of being irresistible, we can do nothing else than humbly bow beneath what may seem the adverse fate. An immediate or unquestionable answer to a prayer would be an immediate revelation of God. God would no longer be a mystery. He would be as evident as earth, air, fire, or water. If one should pray that God would bring night at midday, or day at midnight, and the phenomenon should at once follow, the secret of the Infinite would be out, the evidence of a God would be as the evidence of light, heat, water, or atmosphere.

One such manifestation of Deity would not forever set the question of a God at rest, for after a few years men would doubt the record of the event, and the evidence of the history not being irresistible, the inquiry whether there be a God would soon return, but a regular and unquestionable answer to prayer would at once place the fact of the Being, God, down among the common facts of life, such as the existence of London or the occurrence of the four seasons. For reasons unknown to man, the question whether there be a Creator has always been an indeterminate question. It has always been possible to doubt it. In the historic period thinkers have collected over and over the same old evidence. Socrates and Xenophon passed over the same ground upon which Paley afterward toiled. Plato and Victor Cousin wrote in the same strain 2,500 years apart, and the skepticism visible in our age followed all this class of thinkers step for step in the most remote generations.

It is a wonderful enigma of life that the rational creature man should be positive as to dust, ashes, fire, water, clothing, and food, and be in doubt as to the existence and nature of God, should possess irresistible proof that there is sea, and land, and sky, and only questionable arguments in favor of a divine existence or a future world for the soul. That proof diminishes as the value of an idea increases is a part of the melancholy air into which our earth was cast, and in which it floats in its infinity of time and space.

In his proposed "test," Mr. Tyndall asks nothing less than that the religious world shall tear away the veil that conceals the Infinite, and deliver to Science the Deity to be weighed in its balances or measured by its lines. In common with all ages, the Christian Church accepts of God not as being demonstrable by scientific proofs, but as being attended by a profound mystery,—and the want of irresistible evidence that is confessed regarding the existence of Jehovah, must, of course, apply regarding all the manifestations of this existence, and hence will apply to the answering of human supplication. If God has chosen to conceal Himself, it is necessary for him to conceal the answers of prayer, and so interweave them into the common fabric of cause and effect, that human ratiocination shall not be able to tell what is earthly and what is divine. The same barrier rises up before the religious heart in its prayer that checks the footstep of the scientific explorer if he tries to pass from matter to spirit. The most devout Hugh Miller and his school are unable to find a place where God was absolutely demanded by the material forms. Going back millions of years, the field seemed still occupied by heat and vapors and infusorial life, and nowhere was visible anything issuing from nothing, there was always something yet beyond, the basis of new transformations. That working of law that leads us all back a hundred years, leads back a million years as well, and go where the mind may, God is no more seen passing from nothing over to a world than He is to be seen in the winter of to-day or in the spring-time of to-morrow. If, therefore, in nature, we cannot separate between natural causes and what we call the interference of Deity, neither in the events of human life may one find what success or what happiness may have come with or without the supplication of the soul.

Equally impossible it is for science to prove that human supplication is not answered constantly of Heaven. The yes of the Christian is no more conjecture than the no of the infidel. No science can never prove to me that prayer moves in no way the Invisible One. Because such proof would involve a perfect comprehension of God on the part of the learned scientists. It would indicate a perfect acquaintance with his methods,—none of them being able to demonstrate how a Creator is related to the growth of an orange or a flower, and being equally unable to demonstrate that there is no Creator, they are bound to confess that, perhaps, prayer may be answered,—a confession descending from their ignorance and their honor.

In this long argument that has spread itself over the history of civilization, there is this consolation, that the most honorable or dishonorable opponent of religion or of its practice of prayer, will never be able to bring any irresistible proof. That cloud of mystery which envelopes the Christian, envelopes, also, the infidel, and hence nothing but a "perhaps" can ever rise up against the doctrines in our thoughts to-day. If the world of religion lies apart from the world of science, so that it cannot hope for assistance from the demonstrative method, neither can it fear overthrow from that form of thought. The positivism that demands a "test" that prayers are answered will seek in vain for a test that they are not.

For all science will ever know, the earth itself, with all its grandeur and with all its sciences, with all its Tyndalls upon its bosom looking at its rays of light, may be the beautiful outcome of some angel's prayer,—prayer that the Infinite would create just one more star. Science is powerless to deny. What Tyndall would call science passing through the wards of a hospital and curing the sick without help of the pleadings of christian souls may itself be a MERCY sent swift-winged to earth in obedience to a supplication offered by a higher race, dwelling nearer to God, radiant in joy and goodnes. Rationalism, the severest, is bound to look upward into the infinite ether and confess "I do not know."

That a particular prayer for a specific blessing, at a given moment, may not receive answer in the demanded form, it is possible for science to determine. If a saint prays that rain may fall at London on June just at noon, it is possible for all London to know if no rain fell, that that petition was not in form answered, but this is to make little progress in the general inquiry. The nature of God and the relation existing between His action and the wishes of men remains an inexplicable enigma. There can be no scientific test brought to bear upon such questions as the existence of soul upon the freedom of the will, upon the notion of a future life, or upon the theory of a personal God, and hence none upon the function of prayer.

Material Science can investigate the facts of light, air, water, gasses, heat, but can no more through these reach any comprehension of the nature of God, than by the study of medicine a student may arrive at an ear for music or a sentiment of friendship.

The assumption of Science, that its methods of proof are such that nothing can chide them, and that, beyond what their eyes see, there cannot be anything except a little dust too fine for their microscopes, or some other too delicate for their instruments, is an assumption that comes from a long partiality to a given pursuit,—a partiality wonderful in its useful and beautiful results. When the scientist has dissolved the light from the suns of our system and other systems, and has seen of what components the stars are made, when he has followed the electric spark and has seen that all life is swimming in an electic wave his poor finite heart is full. This is world enough for him. Immediately there is no world remaining but his and no evidence but his demonstration. But notwithstanding the greatness, the beauty, and the success of the scientific value, there remains still a land where its footsteps cannot fall.

Goldwin Smith said we can all see at sunset the beautiful colors streaming all over the Western sky, but no eye can behold the final hand that overturns the urns whence these streams are poured.

Apart from the world of Science lies the world of Spirit. It reposes not upon irresistible evidence, but upon a form of human instinct or innate spiritualism and a long train of argument, approximative and moral. What is taking place within these spiritual boundaries no modes of human reasonings can tell our hearts. What prayers of intelligent beings may be poured out in the presence of God,—prayers not peculiar to to earth, but rising from all the planets and all the stars; what petitions there may be, vibrating always in the air of eternity like the musical tones that tremble in the atmosphere of earth, and what influence these joyful or melancholy breathings of angels or men may possess in presence of the great source of all life, and thought, and joy, are questions toward which science is powerless to come. Here demonstration for or against fails. Separating our mind from the scientific method we cast ourselves upon the influence of the highest ideal, the highest happiness, and the highest utility.

Were the human race gathered about the galleries of the Louvre, silent in the admiration of a world of masterpieces, and the inquiry raised by some one whether any one present could demonstrate that any locality was really to be found in those long corridors, not a soul could come to the rescue of the arts. All would gaze on and be happy leaving the inquisitor alone in his painful hungering for proof. There is no demonstration of the beautiful. The heart compares it with itself, with its inner ideal, and finds argument enough.

In presence of religion in all its magnificent ideas from its God, its immortal life, its blessedness, to the influence of its prayer of yesterday and to-morrow we would sit in silence when asked to demonstrate the reality of the pageantry before us. Too well we know the genius of earth thus to be ensnared first and then robbed. Living a few years on a world where demonstration is confined to figures in addition and to the weighing and measuring of dust, and where everything most spiritual and divine stands before us without that kind of witness, but leaning, like Beauty, upon a lofty continent, we would cast ourself upon the side where the proof is least, knowing well that all the best things of earth make up our subjective blessing, whatever they may want in objective demonstrable reality. Nothing is demonstrable but dust. The science that is so clamorous for proof cannot itself demonstrate that a rose is any more beautiful than a clod. Its power terminates in the dust of both. As for the beauty of the rose, it must abandon its own system and ask the human heart. In a three-score year life, where we cannot look upon a painting without enjoying a pleasure incapable of proof, and cannot pluck a violet without going beyond the justification of the exact sciences, it is not possible that in the sublime sentiment called religion we can wait for any permission from science to proclaim a God, or a worship, or a future life, or to whisper a humble petition. If the doctrine of prayer were the only one of religion's ideas that stood up without any witnesses, our course would need to be different. If the being of God, the freedom of the will, the distinctness of soul from body, and a future life were all demonstrable, and the influence of prayer were alone disputable, one might suspect that asking favors of God were a vain resort for a mortal heart; but in a life where the answer of a prayer is no more concealed than is the being of a God, no more unreadable than the entire relation of God to His works, no more indeterminable than the action of man's will, no more invisible than the life beyond the tomb, we need not discriminate against the supplications of our fellow men, or of our own heart, but must carry forward all these mysteries to the end of this career,—all or none. Having let one escape it seems that the heart soon becomes empty of all. Our world becomes one of light and warmth, of sea, island, continent, animals, and plants; but, sad absence! God is gone!

From the fact that we have assigned religion to an innate sentiment, and have also confessed it to dwell only in garments of mystery, the inference need not follow that her foundation is poor and discouraging. I know of nothing more powerful than sentiment—nothing that can cope with religious mystery. The religious sentiment outranks all others. It is complex in origin, and each element in its composition is a lofty, powerful one. Conscience,—the greatest sense in man,—a moral nature, the consciousness of a soul above the lude world, the hungering for a First Cause, the love of life and the hope of immortal life, the memory of the sacred dead, our own approaching death—all these gigantic forces enter into the religious sentiment and clothe it with power adequate forever to carry the heart across the abyss between materialism and God.

Science is new to-day. It charms by its novelty; it impresses deeply by its wonderful discoveries. It is as full of surprises as the magic of old Arabia. It has for the present called away all hearts to look upon the stars in the infinity of space, and upon the fossil leaf that fell from the parent stem a million years ago. It dissolves the light from fixed stars and bids us see what is burning on their far off shores. But this astonishment is that of a generation. It is no destruction of spiritual things. Science cannot deny anything claimed by the world of soul. A revival of spiritual philosophy is possible on a day not far off,—it is even probable; and then mankind, looking upon the soul, will perceive the material world to be the arena and furniture of its life,—the instrument, many-stringed, upon which it plays,—and will feel the presence of God everywhere, and perhaps confess that all measureless space is full of human and angelic life, making the invisible ether sound like a sweet harp with the happy worship and petitionings of their dependent hearts. Perhaps the age of materialism into which we seem to have fallen may only serve to purify the spiritualism of the past, and having slain the folly and barbarous superstition that have grown up with it in all past times, will render it possible for a better soul philosophy to arise, a philosophy fitted to the universal education of the next ages.

As the long fasting and wasting of sickness often filter from the system malaria that have been enfeebling the footsteps and the brain, and at length send forth the sufferer to a new life, an elasticity as of boyhood, so rationalism and materialism may bring the existing religions down to death's door, and detain them there until the malaria of Romanism and Protestantism, so far as either possess any, shall have been eliminated from the heart's blood, and then the vital force of the religious sentiment will send the churches forward again with a truth and an enthusiasm equal to the vast demands of the future.

OUR POLITICAL DEGENERACY.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At no period in its National existence has the American Government presented such a spectacle of political degeneracy as at the present time. The moving spirit of our executive councils is popularity and money-getting; and the inevitable train of evils following in the wake of this unholy ambition—apostasy, jealousy, malice, falsehood, bribery, and theft—are demonstrated on the theatrical boards of our general Congress. Recent investigations, of a public nature, inquiring into the operations of the Credit Mobilier, have implicated men on whose integrity and good faith the country had most confidingly relied, in a mercenary proceeding, if not altogether criminal, very indiscreet and pernicious, and calculated to arouse sober suspicion of their fidelity to the cause to which they owe allegiance.

These revelations, although unexpected, occasion no great surprise to the public. Our political system has been so much corrupted that the people, while they may not *anticipate* the designs of the office-holding and office-seeking clans, are prepared to give credence to stories of political frauds and treachery, and consider the facts as the natural results of established causes. Our governmental policy contemplates the administration of public affairs through the agency of the highest American statesmanship and strictest sense of honor. The science of pure government imposes offices of public trust in the light of a *duty* rather than privilege; and, in the earlier stages of our country's development, men frequently accepted official responsibility at the sacrifice of ease and opulence. Our retrogression has been plainly visible to the close observer for a quarter of a century; but the country has prospered and enriched itself, despite the faithlessness of its public guardians.

In former years, the prevailing ambition was for distinctive honors, and we were assured of a balance of power capable and desirous of wielding its influence in favor of right and in opposition to wrong, but now the public men who do not worship at the shrine of the golden god are so entirely in the minority as to constitute no effectual barrier to the perpetration of the grossest frauds within the walls of the Capitol.

In this extremity we must appeal to the press, and, through the press, to the people. So far as the press itself is not subsidized to the interests of the office-seeking plunderers, we have this powerful agency through which to assert our rights and demand redress for wrongs. By this instrumentality alone can we hope to rise from our present state of political rottenness, and be redeemed from the detestable clutches of a moneyed aristocracy.

The theory of the American Government, in its inception, I believe to be the Government of God. Guaranteeing full protection to our liberties, to those rights which we believe to be inherent and inalienable, it is emphatically the people's stronghold, the succor and defence of the world's oppressed. Upon this principle of justice we planted our flag, and swore eternal loyalty to the cause represented by its glorious stripes and stars. On this superstructure of right have we also established a grand, and, we trust, an indestructible National power. To perpetuate this Union is the desire of every true American heart; and the generous patriotism which swells the bosom of every honest lover of liberty would, if called to war for our home-defence, burst forth in a clash of arms too mighty for opposition.

But it is not a foreign aggressor who menaces us; it is not an armed multitude who threaten our dissolution. It is an enemy more formidable, more malicious, more dangerous,—a foe in the disguise of a friend; the restless and unrelenting ambition of designing men; the leeches who are slowly, but surely, sucking the life-blood of the Republic; the industrious night-workers in intrigue and plans for personal success; the sneaking, cowardly, and calculating spirit and exhaustless stratagem of party demagogues; the Nation's *jury* bribed in the interests of corruption, and fostering the demon of *Wall street brokerage*. This is the fiend who now seeks to dismember our Union, and consign us to the chaotic depths of National nothingness. This is the example now placed before our youth, to encourage them to the emulation of great deeds, and the honest administration of power when elevated to responsible stations! This is the beacon now directing the course of our children fameward, and impelling them to the attainment of high moral excellence! This is the pattern of greatness to which to direct the aims of high-minded youths,—the goal to reach, the conquest to strive for!

Point them to a President in whom the delegated authority of his high office has been made inimical to the welfare of his people, and who never served them with any measure of credit, except in the manslaughter arbitration of military force. Point them to a Congress forming an almost entire network of supreme selfishness, and get each man vying with his neighbor in the success of "big steals." Tell them that money means power and popularity; that, if they will surrender principle and become schooled in all the arts of iniquity, fearing neither God, man, nor the devil, their chances for promotion are good; that political ascendency signifies hypocrisy, slandering, lying, fraud in caucuses, packing conventions, bribing votes, stuffing ballot-boxes, &c., &c., and then a grand summing up in Congress by selling one's vote and influence for the aggrandizement of soulless business monopolies, whose motto is devilish assumption and despotic rule. They must also hold themselves in readiness at all times, for a *fair* consideration, to aid in cloaking the frauds of Civil Service tricksters and Congressional peers.

If they are willing to assume this line of march to earthly glory, the way is open, and they can prepare for their coming laurels of greatness. If this course does not entice them, their alternative is to educate themselves for a pure, noble, and godly life, and to accept graciously that ostracism which is the inevitable fate of *honest* politicians now-a-days; for, if a man wins official notoriety, he does it at the sacrifice of conscience. Politics has become a bartering scheme for a regular exchange of values. If a man is awarded the *honorable* peculation of a public office, he must pave the way to the alluring prize with gold-bought ballots. This is the degeneracy and political degradation of our *great* America,—our "*proud* Columbia." Phantoms of departed *simple* statesmen, come to the rescue! May Heaven stifle the powers now threatening our ruin, and vouchsafe deliverance. Yours,

REFORM.

THE RAILROAD DIFFICULTY AT CHAMPAIGN.

LUDLOW, Champaign Co., Ill., Feb. 12, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The hall of the Farmers' Association of Ludlow was filled last evening with earnest men. The special despatch contained in your issue of the 11th inst., purporting to give an account of the scenes that occurred at Champaign on Saturday and Monday last, was read.

A resolution was passed, directing the Corresponding Secretary of the Association, many of whom are your patrons, to write for THE TRIBUNE a correction of that despatch, which they deem a slander and an insult.

An excursion of the young ladies and gentlemen of our High School, together with their teacher, with their parents' consent, took the noon train on Saturday for Champaign, intending to return on the 4:30 train.

This excursion is called in your despatch a "mob," not because they were disorderly, or ungentlemanly or unlady-like, but simply because they tendered the legal fare for their passage. They "boarded the passenger train," it says,—a new, if not classic, expression for entering the cars in a civil manner.

On Monday, we are told again, a "mob of nearly 100, largely composed of boys, pressed in by desperate leaders," came on the train from the north, mostly from Ludlow Station.

When our citizens learned that a trap had been set to detain the children away from their homes over the Sabbath, and that threats and weapons had been used to intimidate them; that a gray-haired citizen had been assaulted, and his daughter had been struck, and he violently dragged from his seat in the car and ejected, you may imagine there was some excitement in Ludlow. And, on Monday morning, enough men (not boys) were ready to "board" fifteen or twenty wagons, as well as the cars for Champaign. And none were "pressed" into the service. They were "determined men," however, as the sequel would have shown, had not those children been allowed to return peacefully upon those cars. But they protest against being called a "mob" for asserting their rights in an orderly manner under the law.

By inserting the above, you will subserve truth and justice.

By order of the Farmers' Association,

A. E. EVEREST,
Corresponding Secretary.

THE FARMING INTERESTS AND THE MIDDLE-MEN.

GRAND PRAIRIE, Ill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Just at this time, the farming interests of the country are being pretty generally discussed. The products of the farm are justly regarded as fundamental to all other products. Whatever materially affects the quantity, quality, or value of those products, is of interest to every member of society, and to every department of trade. Indeed, as society is organized in our country, there is a wonderful inter-dependence between its different interests, and no one of them can suffer alone. At the present time, the agriculturist is the ostensible sufferer from the low price of produce. But is he the only real sufferer?

The fact of the case is about this: At least one-half of the capital that is now locked up in the surplus products of the country has been advanced, in one form and another, to the producers by the much-abused middle-men. These middle-men are beginning to suffer, and they must continue to suffer until the surplus products of the country, now held by the farmer, are made available. There is no probability whatever that there will be any considerable advance in the value of these products at any time within the next six months; and yet there are many millions of dollars' worth of these commodities now being held in the hands of farmers for a rise, and that at the expense, and to the great embarrassment, of the middle-men.

It is well to discuss the question of freights; it is fitting that farmers should organize their scattered forces, and make such combinations as will enable them to effectually protect themselves against oppressive monopolies. The number, intelligence, and wealth of farmers should give them a more controlling influence in the legislation of the country.

But neither organization nor combination can give them the relief they now need. No combination can be effected that will add one cent to the value of their products now in bond. No material reduction can be effected in the cost of articles that must be purchased, until they are prepared to change the terms on which they have heretofore sought to do business with the middle-man. There is no substantial relief for the farmer, the middle-man, or the country, until the surplus products now in the hands of the producers are sold, and the proceeds are made available to pay off the indebtedness of the country, and to make future purchases. When the producer shall have paid off his indebtedness to the middle-man, and shall have the cash in hand to make his future purchases, he will find no difficulty in purchasing whatever articles he may want at reasonable prices. He can then rightly demand, and he will get, a fair discount from current prices for cash in hand on the delivery of the goods.

The middle-man, however, will still be a necessity. He is an element in society that cannot be dispensed with. You may possibly do away with the *man*, but the *work* that he performs must still be done by some one. It may in disguise be blended with productive labor. It may be performed by the consumer, at much inconvenience, and at greatly increased expense. But the work of the middle-man *must be done*. The simple question is, Who shall do it,—the producer, the consumer, or a class of men devoted exclusively to that *kind of work?* This is a point on which something may be said hereafter.

MIDDLE-MAN.

Miss Ella Chapin, daughter of the late Register of Deeds of Gratiot County, Mich., has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of her father.

—Unexpectedly to the public, and his relatives, too, for that matter, the *post mortem* examination of the remains of ex-Governor Geary discloses the fact that the sudden death of the late State Executive was not caused by heart disease, nor the affection of any other vital organ. Nervous prostration, say the physicians, suddenly snapped asunder the thread of life.

—Dr. T. T. Miner, surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Port Townsend, on Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, near the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in a private letter, dated Jan. 23, 1873, and addressed to a friend in Philadelphia, thus tells the story of the climate of that region. He says: "The wall flowers and English violets are now in bloom in my garden, and I have peas two inches high and cabbage plants set out."

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR RESIDENCE PROPERTY on the West Side, or other good real estate, stock in a Lake Superior iron mine; the stock is unassessible; the mine working its usual force this winter, in good condition, and promising prompt dividends. As an interest-paying investment, it is believed to be A No. 1. Address T 83, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—AN IMproved farm of 365 acres located four miles from the city of Independence, Iowa. Well watered, good fences and buildings; 65 acres timber, orchard, &c. One of the best stock and grain farms in central Iowa. Inquire at Great Western Type Foundry, 48 and 50 West Randolph.

TO EXCHANGE—A RARE CHANCE OFFERED TO those wishing to exchange real estate for a very desirable stock of cloths, dry goods, and notions, now at Kenosha, Wis.; goods invoiced at cost price amount to $9,000; clean, nice stock, suitable for immediate sale; owner has too much other business to manage store, and wishes to dispose of it at once. Call or address ULRICH & BOND, Agents, 511 Wabash-av. and 159 LaSalle-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business tended to. Address Room 2, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—STEINWAY PIANO, A NEW INSTRUment, remarkably fine tone, to be sold at a bargain; owner wishes to raise cash for building purposes. Address 460 Michigan-av. Piano can be seen after 2 p. m.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE; RENTING A specialty. Established 1850. WM. R. PROSSER, 616 Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHEAP, CUT STONE made for a wall, 150 feet long, four courses of twelve inches high each with water table for top, and 20,000 pressed red brick at $15 per 1,000. Apply Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 East Lake-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—DWELLINGS FROM $3,000 TO $30,000 in any part of the city; also, business property; also, unimproved inside or outside, for investment. Owners wishing to sell will find buyers at my office, by addressing P. O. Box 47.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH SOME ONE of the fair sex with a view to matrimony; between the age of 18 and 20; photographs exchanged. Address JAMES WM. R. Farmridge, La Salle Co., Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—R S M, AFTER 7 P. M. AT THE house sure.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and business medium. Also, will make physical examinations at 21 South Desplaines-st., up stairs. Price $1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOUR 5-ACRE BLOCKS IN SECTION 12, 38, 13; one or all.
20 acres on Twelfth-st., corner Hyman-av.
40 acres on Twelfth-st., corner Hyman-av.
10 acres on Egan-av. in Section 31.
House and lot, 10 rooms, near Thirtieth-st. on Wabash-av., $16,220.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st., stone front house, $14,000; part cash; $5,000 in good property.
Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove, brick house and lot, $7,000; will exchange.
Stone front very fine house on Throop-st. opposite Jefferson Park, $18,000; $2,500 cash, $7,000 in four years, balance in good property.
WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—LONG AND VALUABLE LEASES, 99 years at low and fixed rentals.
28x44 ft on State-st., near Randolph.
40x170 ft on Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court.
29x110 ft on Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House.
These are the only leases of the kind in this market, and it is quite certain that none others like them can be obtained. No reappraisals during entire term, also privilege of purchase. Will be sold at low prices if taken immediately. The opportunity is one that will not again be presented. Fellow brokers will please make a note of this.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—90X150, CORNER NORTH LA SALLE and Maple-sts., for $18,000. Encumbrance, $13,000. Balance cash, or would take secured notes. A. LIMBERG & CO., 178 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av., Room 8.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, NO. 99 WARren-av.; price, $3,500 cash. Also, 2-story house and lot, No. 440 Warren-av.; price, $3,500; one-half cash. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—24 OR 48x140 FT. ON LAKE-ST., ADjoining Hibbard & Spencer's, cor. Wabash-av. Party wall on either side. Easy terms. Would take $5,000 to $10,000 in other property. AYRES & EOFF, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—48x80 FEET, WITH PARTY WALLS, on Water-st., near Wabash-av. Cheap, and on easy terms. AYRES & EOFF, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—$100 EACH—LOTS IN ATWOOD'S ADdition to Washington Heights; ground high, covered with fine shade trees; $25 cash, balance $5 per month. JAMES ALLEN, 145 South Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—UNDIVIDED HALF OF FORTY-SIX acres in Stave & Klein's Subdivision, N. E. ¼ of Section 25, 38, 14, at $3,000 per acre.
Ten acres in N. W. ¼ of Section 25, 38, 14, at $3,000.
Forty acres, or less, in Seipp's Subdivision of W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Section 25, 38, 14, at $2,500.
Ten acres in S. E. ¼ of Section 23, 38, 14, on Stony Island boulevard, at $3,500 per acre.
Five acres, Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st., at $13,000 per acre.
Various other kinds of acre property, which will pay good profit on present prices. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—40X80 FEET, S. E. CORNER WELLS and Monroe-sts.
200x100 feet S. E. corner Wells and Jackson-sts.
100x94 feet, Wells-st., between Van Buren and Harrison.
Lots on Michigan-av., between Washington and Van Buren-sts.
150 feet on Adams-st., and 166 feet deep, to Quincy-st.
CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT to parties wishing to build, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, and Taylor-sts. Inquire of G. CADWELL, at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—300 SOUTH SIDE LOTS, UPON HALsted, Emerald, Dashiell, Arch, Fake, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Arnold, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-seventh-sts.; and Archer, Egan, and Wentworth-avs. Very easy terms. Interest 6 per cent. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE — DREXEL BOULEVARD — VERY choice residences.
Frame house, with lot 50x180, $12,000.
Brick house, with lot 40x120, $14,000.
Fine house, with lot 90x180, $20,000.
Fine house, with lot 90x180, $35,000.
CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—125X75, CORNER VAN BUREN AND Wood-sts.
125x125, cor. Wood and Jackson.
100x100, cor. Hermitage-av. and Van Buren.
75x150, cor. Throop, fronting Park.
41x116, Madison, near Ada.
50x120, Madison, near Bishop-court.
3 lots, Adams, near Honore.
Brick house, 49 Honore, 30 feet, barn, etc.
51x288, Adams, near Ashland-av.
48x150, Ashland-av., near Jackson.
10 lots on Twelfth-st., near Lincoln; cheap.
D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40x80 FEET ON SOUTHEAST CORNER of Randolph and Fifth-av.; also, 46 feet and 5 inches adjoining the 80 feet fronting on Wells. Inquire at 1140 Indiana-av. C. STOSE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x180 FEET EACH, ON EGANdale, Madison, Drexel, and Cottage-avs., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth-sts., fronting and near South Park; Hyde Park dummy to the ground; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, N. E. corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE — TO MANUFACTURERS — SPECIAL bargain; 150 feet on Grove-st., near Twenty-second-st., same frontage on River, 225 feet deep, with two good substantial built stone and brick buildings, 160x40 and 80x80; suitable for heavy manufacturing business; will be sold at a bargain on very favorable terms. G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, house and lot No. 86 Park-av., frame house of 10 rooms. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house of 11 rooms; all modern improvements; barn and lot 20x125 feet on Washington-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, Northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 12 rooms; all modern improvements; furnace, barn, and lot 24x125 feet, south front, on Monroe-st., near Winchester. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES CORNER FIFTY-FIFTH-st. (Parkway) and Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN, PRAIRIE, WABASH-avs., elegant marble houses, $15,000, $18,000, $30,000; $1,000 cash, long time. Brick house, Highwood, $5,000; $300 cash, $300 yearly. S. MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE — MONTHLY PAYMENTS — 9-ROOM cottage and lot, 441 Second-st., $3,745; $350 cash, balance $30 per month. McKOWN, 240 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 262 WARREN-AV. $5,500.
House No. 79 Honore-st., $8,000.
House No. 110 Loomis-st., $11,000.
House on Hubbard-st., near Rucker, $2,500.
House No. 798 Wabash-av., $14,000.
House No. 163 Calumet-av., $14,000.
House No. 1162 Indiana-av., $14,000.
House No. 471 North Clark-st., $8,500.
And many others in different parts of the city.
CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—64x165 FEET ON WABASH-AV., BEtween Congress and Harrison-sts.; will take residence property as first payment. C. G. E. PRUSSING, 341 State-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE HOUSES in all parts of the South Division, and in Hyde Park village and vicinity, at prices from $3,000 to $50,000. Parties wishing to purchase or exchange are invited to call. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—SOUTHEAST CORner Fifty-third-st., high and beautiful ground near South Park; 155x170 feet. Large part of purchase money can remain until expiration of six years at 7 per cent interest. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY.
Prairie-av., southwest corner Fifty-third-st., 155x170 feet.
Prairie-av., southeast corner Fifty-third-st., 155x180 feet.
This beautiful property is adjacent to the improved portion of the South Park. Six years' time at 7 per cent upon large part of purchase money.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—CALUmet-av., between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., one block from South Park; 100x198 feet, in the grove. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES COR. POLK-ST. AND WESTern-av.
5 acres cor. California-av. and Taylor-sts.
6 acres in School Section west of Park, in neighborhood of new improvements.
170x100 cor. Wisconsin and Lincoln-avs.
8 lots cor. Bissell and Centre-sts., cheap and on easy terms. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS IN all parts of the city and in Hyde Park. Secure a pleasant spot for a home while prices are low.
CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE HOUSES ON THE avenues south of Twenty-second-st. Acre property near the parks, south and west. PHILPOT & HONORE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR SUBURBAN cottage and lot, very desirable lot on Noble-st., near Milwaukee-av. Call or address W. L. CRAWFORD, 86 North Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—THE 20-ACRE BLOCK SOUTHWEST corner Thirty-first and Wallace-sts., or would exchange for first-class improved business property and assume $25,000 or $50,000, or would put in another 20-acre block worth $25,000 more than the first, if necessary. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 8, 100 East Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE WEST CHICAGO LAND COMpany have platted, and are selling lots and blocks adjacent to the new car-shops of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and Central Park, on easy terms to purchasers wishing to improve. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—7 GOOD LOTS IN IRVING PARK; Lot 12, Block 2, Westfall's Subdivision; 13 lots in Allen's Subdivision. Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri lands for sale or trade. A good park phaeton, carry six, cheap. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10-ACRE BLOCKS IN SOUTH half of Section 5, Washington Heights; two railway stations on and near the grounds; very easy and frequent access to the centre of the city; a large profit can be made by retailing; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK property in lots or blocks. We have some bargains. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots. Inquire from 9 to 11 at 804 State-st., of the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT OAKLAND, 1 block from cars; a bargain if taken at once; will sell furniture also at great sacrifice. Apply to-day at ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av., or 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON LOTS, CLOSE to depot and public school. Ridge lots and grove lots, 16 to 30 feet above the lake, with direct sewerage to the lake. Only $15 to $25 per front foot, on easy terms. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, Chicago; T. F. WHEELER, Lyons Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—NEW SUBDIVISION—LARKIN & JENKS have a new subdivision of 20 acres at the new Northwestern car-shops. These lots are 50x125; those wishing choice corners in this new city should call soon. We will sell these lots for a few days very low for a very small cash payment, balance on 5 years' time. We expect to sell them all in 30 days. Office, southeast corner Clark and Madison-st., Room 1.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 80 ACRES, NEAR CHICAgo; choice land; suitable for nursery, stock or fruit farm, or for a suburban residence. GEO. McKINNEY, owner, Room 2, Lind's Block.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GREY MARE FROM STABLE NO. 164 Fourth-av., Saturday night, at 7 o'clock, 15 hands high, and 1,050 pounds weight. $25 reward will be given to party returning the mare to 164 Fourth-av. T. WEISS.

STRAYED—A BLACK HORSE, WITH WHITE hind legs. A suitable reward will be paid for his return to 81 North Curtis-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITAble for two gentlemen; fire, gas, &c.; also single room; brick house; private family. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, by the day, week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED AND pleasantly located, at 288 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, on Smith-st., one block west of Union Park, $18 per month. Inquire at 230 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BEDroom and parlor to gentleman and lady, or would suit two gentlemen; cars passing the house. Address D 28, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS; ALL modern improvements, at $12, $15, $25, and $30 per month, 827 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, SUITABLE for any business; rent low. Inquire up stairs, in the building, of the owner, and of no other parties, 1413 State-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE ROOM AND SECOND FLOOR of store No. 129 South Water-st., with use of steam elevator. J. & H. CHAPMAN.

TO RENT — THREE FINE, LARGE DOUBLE stores, on Lake-st., for wholesale use, and one large store on Wabash-av. Stores, banking-rooms, and offices on Clark, Dearborn, and State-sts., with all modern improvements. Now is the time for first choice. Also, dwelling rooms. J. M. MARSHALL, 124 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, WITH vaults; offices and rooms, with vaults, in the first-class building on southwest corner of Clark and Monroe-sts. L. C. P. FREER, Rooms 8 and 9.

TO RENT—THE BRICK STORE, NOS. 144 AND 146 Michigan-av., two stories, 42 by 170 feet, and cellar; or the second floor of same building. Rent very low. Apply on the premises. F. D. COSSITT & CO.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT OAKLAND, FURNISHED or unfurnished; will rent low to a good tenant. Apply to-day. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av., or 159 LaSalle-st.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NUMBER OF GOOD cottages and first-class houses. Have good parties who are ready to take them at a fair rental. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM ABOUT 20x80, WELL lighted and adapted for light manufacturing purposes; third or fourth stories will answer; must be within one mile of Court House. Address or call on WM. M. FERRIS, care Cragin Bros. & Co., 145 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DESIRABLE HOUSE with 5, 6 or 7 rooms, south of Twenty-second-st. and east of State-st.; satisfactory references given. Address A. R. PARK, 1108 Prairie-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO ENGAGE IN A BUSIness where no capital is required. Will pay a salary if preferred. None but F. & A. Masons need apply. Call on or address C H C, No. 191 West Madison-st.

A LUMBER YARD FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, in one of the best locations on the North Branch, with a dock lease of over 200 feet. Address N 50, Tribune office.

CARRIAGE FACTORY FOR SALE, IN A FLOURishing village on the C. & N. W. R. R., short distance from Chicago, the same having been in successful operation for twelve years, with constantly increasing business; first-class reputation; can be largely increased if desired; building sufficient capacity for 20 men; terms easy. Address, for 3 days, H 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING business; also the best patent-right. D. SHONER, Patent Solicitor and Negotiator, Room 43, Central Union Block.

HALF INTEREST AND PARTNERSHIP IN A well-to-do meat and vegetable market for sale. Small premium required. For particulars, inquire at Tea Store 550 State-st.

LARGE BUILDING FOR SALE OR RENT, WITH boiler and engine and machinery, suitable for a furniture, sash and door factory, or any business requiring power and large room; with privileges of manufacturing special goods commanding a large sale. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 12.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—DANGEROUS SICKNESS of proprietor compels the sale at a great sacrifice of a desirable and profitable manufacturing business, including building, lease of ground, complete outfit of fixtures and implements, with sole right to manufacture and vend in this city. Inventor's Exchange, 125 South Clark-st., Rooms 43 and 44.

TO BRICK MANUFACTURERS—TO LEASE, THE best located brick works and clay in Illinois, with machine, engine, and dry sheds, on railroad near the city; also land with clay adjoining. Inquire at Room 11, Phenix Block.

$400 WILL BUY A CIGAR AND NEWS STORE, doing good business, at 347 West Randolph-st.

$3,000—SALOON AND DWELLING 24X50, NO. 1 Rucker-st., corner Kinzie, for sale. Lease of lot to May, 1877, at $100 per year. Will pay over 20 per cent interest. GEO. P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

CANVASSERS WANTED—WE WISH TO ENGAGE canvassers to solicit orders in this city; persons of experience preferred, to whom a very liberal commission will be paid. Wilson Sewing Machine Company, 278 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GROVER & BAKER OR SINGER family machine, in complete order, good as new, for $25. 228 East Indiana-st., near Rush.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 872 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELGHERT, 219 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and rented. Open evenings.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

123-5 WEST MADISON-ST.—UP STAIRS—ALL persons are cautioned against renting the above premises, the lease given by me being terminated by process of law. H. M. HOOKER, Landlord.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, first-class board; terms moderate.

393 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS by the week, and a number of day-boarders can be accommodated.

723 FULTON-ST.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED front room, hot and cold water in room, suitable for gent and wife or two gents.

South Side.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—WASHINGTON DINing Rooms—Furnished rooms to rent; also day-board.

570 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, with board; also room for single gentleman.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—A BEAUTIFUL BACK parlor; also, a pleasant room, with board. References exchanged.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1121 STATE-ST.—PLEASANT rooms with good hotel board, at $5 per week. Families accommodated at low prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY DESIRES A suite of front rooms, with board, between Union Park and Hoyne-st., on Washington-st., Warren or Park-avs. Address G. A. H., 650 West Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—LLOYD'S SHIPPING MAP OF the United States for 1873 is out to-day, with 3,000,000 names. County rights given; cost $100,000, sells for $1; 40x50 large. J. T. LLOYD, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $12 A DAY IN CITY and $8 to $20 in country on small capital. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—OF EITHER SEX, IT WILL pay you to look at this matter; we are offering the best inducements, and the largest commission given by any house in America. Work in the city profitable, and at home. Ten Dollars a day sure. Apply at the office of Our Fireside Friend, 100 Sixteenth-st., corner State.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE GOOD FIRE-PROOF safes, cheap, at No. 52 Fifth-av., near Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL OUTFITS for the West, clothing, blankets, tents, and camp equipage, firearms and ammunition in great variety, harness, saddles, &c., of all kinds, rubber and canvas wagon covers, dump carts and harness for railroad excavating; blacksmiths' anvils at 8 cents per lb, tools, &c. Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO CANAL BOATS D. HESS and W. S. GURNEE, in good condition and full capacity, now lying in canal at Lockport, Ill. Apply to DOCTOR WM. HANLY, Lockport, or to the office of Illinois Stone Company, 468 Fifth-av. Jo M. McGENNISS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A SMALL LOT OF ROGERS' BEST silver plated spoons and forks, at half the usual prices. W. H. EDGAR, Jeweler, 361 Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM CANAL BOAT, WITH STONE dock, in perfect running order; will make a fortune for the right man in handling sand. GEORGE P. BAY, 30 Rucker-st., or 25 Kinzie-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE CONtained in an elegant suite of rooms 447 Wabash-av., is all new and can be bought at a bargain. Owner about to leave town. Inquire at the above number.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS BOUGHT FOR CASH TO any amount, or I will find you cash purchasers for same, for a commission. Address I. J., 1343 State-st.

WANTED—A SMALL SECOND-HAND COOK stove; must be in good condition; price not to exceed $10. Address C 1, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A TUBULAR BOILER OF APPROVED make, made by Richards Iron Works, and in good order. Can run a forty-horse power engine. For sale at a bargain. Address ADAMS, BLACKMER & LYON PUBLISHING CO., 179 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS new stationary engine, 15-horse power. Will sell on time, or exchange for lots or building material. Apply to R. J. SEXTON, Builder, 58 and 60 Pacific-av.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—THIS FORENOON, WITH REFERences, two men with some experience as salesmen. BRADLEY & CO., 773 Carroll-st., corner of Hoyne.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMEN—PETTIS, DICKSON & CO., Indianapolis, have openings for a few steady and experienced salesmen.

WANTED—AT EVERETT HOUSE, 218 WEST Madison-st., night clerk; none but steady temperance men need apply. Apply at office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MECHANICAL draughtsman. Apply to N. W. (Babcock) Fire Extinguisher Factory, 325 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A NO. 1 COOK, sober and industrious. A married man preferred. Address B 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 GOOD SILVER PLATED WARE burnishers and one polisher for steel knives. Apply to HEARD SILVER PLATE WORKS, Waukegan, Ill., T. M. Heard.

WANTED—A PRINTER, AT MOORE'S PHOTOgraph Rooms. Don't apply unless you know your business. 180 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD GAS FITTERS, immediately. Call this morning. L. A. BEEBE & CO., 741 North Wells-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TAILORS; NONE BUT first-class workmen need apply. Dr. SAMUEL, 580 State-st.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH; OF industrious and steady habits, and who understands the trade well, and can come well recommended. A mechanic with those qualifications can find steady employment at liberal wages, by applying to the undersigned, at Naperville, Ill., on the C. B. & Q. R. R., 30 miles West of Chicago, Ill. WM. SHIMP & BRO.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at PORTERS' National Telegraph College, 139 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

WANTED—100 WOODCHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan, Indiana, and Ohio; 10 Scandinavian farm hands for Illinois; one blacksmith for Illinois. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN HAVING $5, CAN easily earn $25 a week. Call at 357 South Halsted-st. F. P. BECK.

WANTED—250 CHOPPERS, 15 FARM HANDS, 2,000 laborers and mechanics for Texas Pacific Railroad; 5 years sure work; all paid in gold. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to good live men.

WANTED—GOOD SOBER MEN THAT WANT light work and good pay, come and see us. SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET SALESmen of experience can find profitable employment by calling at Room 22 Nevada Block, corner Washington and Franklin-sts. R. NEVERS, Jr.

WANTED—8 OR 10 YOUNG MEN FOR THE CITY to try a business that will pay $3 to $12 a day. Men in the country make $12 to $30; only $3 to $5 required to start with. Call Monday, Room 8, 35 West Lake-st.

WANTED—LABORERS TO TAKE A JOB OF excavating. Apply early this morning to P. J. SEXTON, Builder, 58 and 60 Pacific-av. I also want stone and brick masons to do work by job.

WANTED—RESTAURANT WAITER. APPLY AT Washington Dining Rooms, 159 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD FOR office. Apply to 203 LaSalle-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, ONE WHO can sew well. Call Monday morning, with references, at 187 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK AND do general housework in a small family at 42 North May-st. Germans or Scandinavians only need apply.

WANTED—AT 146 STANTON-AV. A GERMAN girl to do general housework in a private family of three. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and come well recommended. To the right kind of a girl liberal wages will be paid.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO CAN COOK, wash, and iron well. Good references required. Inquire at office No. 786 Indiana-av. corner C., B. & Q. crossing.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron in a private family. References required. 343 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, 4 DINING-room girls, second cook, and housekeeper. None need apply but first-class. Good wages and permanent situation given. Address T. J. MACK, Grand Central Hotel, Oshkosh, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—ONLY TO THOSE INTERested—A gentleman of twenty-five years' experience on the road, through the entire West and South, would like to talk business with some first-class house; all necessary reference given. Address Y 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A GOOD hotel, city or country; best references. Address B 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC BUSiness man; speaks English and German fluently. Address B 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; well recommended. Address P. O. Box 128.

SITUATION WANTED—J. C. GRAY, PRACTICAL accountant, 234 West Randolph-st. Books opened and closed; deranged books adjusted; single entry transformed to double entry; complicated and deranged accounts of all kinds adjusted. Posting done reasonably, by the day or week.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED custom cutter, from New York; satisfaction guaranteed. Address Post office, Milwaukee, 61 Wisconsin-st., care of Heit Cahn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS miller or stone-dresser; no objections to going in the country. Apply to 27 West Quincy-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker. Would like to take charge of a shop. Ten years' experience. Address L 12, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DENTIST'S OFFICE, by a lady of experience from St. Louis. Address MAGGIE, 723 South May-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factory; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred, backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1313, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR silent; must be possessed of large means and good credit. To such a party is now offered an interest in the best business in the Northwest, with well-known and responsible men, the object being to largely extend the business this spring. Address, with full name, for particulars, to GEORGE W. SHARP, Lind's Block.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF TWENty years' business experience, and at present connected with one of the largest houses in this city, holding a highly respectable position, desires to form a copartnership with some responsible man with a cash capital of from $5,000 to $8,000 to carry on his branch of business, which is highly profitable; a good trade already guaranteed; can refer to prominent business men in this city and New York. Address C 35, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, in a mercantile business of 20 years' standing in this city, of first-class credit and reputation, and occupying one of the most prominent corner stores. Capital required, from $20,000 to $25,000. Address G. B. GRIFFIN, Real Estate Office, northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000, IN AN ESTablished manufacturing business. Large profit, and no risk. D P, Room 43, Central Union Block.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400—IN A PLEASANT business that will pay that amount per month. 118 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—WANTED, AS A PARTNER, a good practical mechanic with a capital of $2,000 or $3,000, in the business of carriage manufacturing; business fully established, with all necessary tools, etc., having been in successful operation for the past 15 years in a flourishing village on the Chicago & N. W. R. R., a short distance from Chicago. Address G 81, Tribune office, for 8 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY WISHES TO LEARN THE PHOTOGRAPHing business. Address L 16, Tribune office.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR THE MATRIMONial News; No. 4 is out. Matrimonial News Company, Box 507, Chicago.

WILSON & ROAKE, 262 AND 264 WATER-ST., New York, keep constantly on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of new and second-hand machinery to be found in the country, and are prepared to sell engines and boilers, from 1 to 100 horse power, at prices greatly below manufacturers. Have now on hand one propeller engine, 18x20-inch cylinder, in first-class order. Information given and communications promptly attended to.

WANTED—TO ADOPT AN AMERICAN PROTESTant orphan girl, from 10 to 11 years old; one who has had some benefit of schools can hear of a good home in a family without children. Apply at 171 South Green-st.

WANTED—COAL YARD—WOULD LIKE TO lease for a term of years a coal yard with track conveniences, or ground suitable for such purposes. Apply at 759 South State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—3 HEAVY TEAMS, WITH WAGONS and harnesses. Inquire at Room 13, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—5 HAMBLETONIAN TROTTERS FROM 1,000 to 1,150 pounds weight; from 3:10 to 2:50 gait, blacks, bays, and sorrel geldings and mares, 30 miles from Chicago, on Illinois Central Railroad. H. C. CHITTENDEN, Monee, Ill.

WANTED—SMALL HORSE, SQUARE-BOX BUGgy or light wagon, and harness, cheap for cash, at 238 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A WELL-BROKEN BUGGY HORSE, accustomed to the city. Apply Monday at the office of TRALL & FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st.

WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE, BY W. A. BUTTERS & CO., will embrace a large variety of city, Western and Eastern made buggies, and double and single harness. Do not fail to go to the sale; you can buy good goods at a great bargain.

FINANCIAL.

CASH PAID FOR KNICKERBOCKER AND CLAIMS on all bankrupt insurance companies, at Room 19, Arcade Building, 161 LaSalle-st. J. H. UNDERWOOD & CO.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL CLAIMS OR balances against Eastern or Western bankrupt Insurance Companies, at 161 LaSalle-st., in basement, Republic Life Building. H. MARTIN.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$8,000 TO $9,000 TO FINish a business block within two blocks of Court House. Money wanted in April and May. Will pay good commission. Address B 94, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

OLIVIA OLSEN, TEACHER OF THE GERMAN language, commences a new course of private instructions Feb. 18. Call at 173 West Indiana-st.

THE DAIRY.

Wisconsin Dairymen's Association.

Annual Meeting at Watertown.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Feb. 15, 1873.

The first annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association was held at Watertown, Feb. 11-12. An attempt was made to send you the first day's proceedings by telegraph, but 10 o'clock p.m. found the office closed and the operator retired to his rural home.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The annual address by the President, Chester Fuzen, of Ladoga, was a brief but valuable paper. He said the plan of marketing dairy products at regular sale's-days, adopted by the Association, had been of much benefit. The subject of modes of marketing should be thoroughly discussed, and a more thorough organization of the Board of Trade under its auspices should be made. The most scrupulous honor as to sales was urged on factory men,—full weight, uniformity of cheese, separating poor ones and selling them by thousands. The Association, by being able to ship in large quantities, had been able to receive very favorable rates for transportation of cheese and butter. Individual dairymen should seek to secure a good reputation for their products, although all cannot hope to secure "fancy" prices. The future prospect for Wisconsin dairymen is bright, if they do their duty. Considering the richness of the soil, its lower price, requiring less capital than in the East, no State stands above Wisconsin. The interest manifested by dairymen will decide the amount of their profits. Two heads are better than one; twenty heads ought to be better than two; so, at this Convention, each one should be able to learn something. It is important that the patrons of factories should understand that their interests are identical with those of the manufacturer. If one delivers bad milk, he may injure the whole mass, and all lobe. A few gallons of milk may injure several dollars' worth of cheese. If only pure milk is furnished, patrons have a right to demand good cheese. One good-sized factory is vastly better in any neighborhood than a half-dozen small ones. The one may be conducted much more economically than is possible where the same amount of business is divided between a half-dozen establishments. The best paid dairyman, as a rule, is the one who gives the best care and feed to his cows, and most intelligibly manages his business.

THE DAIRY COW.

The discussion of the first topic, the Dairy Cow, was opened by a well-written paper by George G. Curtis, of Rosendals. Dairymen with a cow of kind disposition, robust constitution, giving a large quantity of good milk, for a term of years, and capable of transmitting good milking qualities to offspring,—of whatever breed. As a rule, Short-Horns run to beef rather than milk; Devons are smaller, more hardy, better adapted to a Northern climate, of fine form, great intelligence, when well fed profitable as milkers, and making fine beef when fattened; the Ayrshires stand first for the cheese dairy, combining the good points of the Short-Horns and Devons. Most dairies are, as yet, cows composed mainly of "native" cows. Dairymen should not expect to profit from putting beef on the worn-out frame of a dairy cow. Medium-sized cows are better than large ones, the latter not giving a proportionately large amount of milk. The form and general appearance of the cow are a good test in selecting milch-cows. The best dairy cow is but little value for beef. Practically, dairymen should depend on selecting their best animals and raising them on the farm. Well-kept heifer calves may come in when two years old. There is little danger in dairying of over-feeding. The best summer food is grass. Taking all things into consideration, one large pasture is best. We have land in Wisconsin that will furnish winter and summer feed for a cow, on two acres. Mangel-wurtzels are good for fall and winter feed,—fed just after milking in the morning. Unhusked corn is fed; five acres of corn will supply thirty cows for two months. Roots, clover hay, and field corn, are thought preferable to round corn.

—An interesting discussion followed this paper, most of the positions of the paper being commended, and strong emphasis given all advice to feed well.

MARKETING CHEESE.

D. H. Burrell, of Little Falls, N. Y., gave an interesting statement as to the requirements of the English cheese markets,—a firm, rich, moist cheese being preferred. The English market will take all the cheese we will probably send them, at reasonable prices. There was only one-fifth as much American cheese in the English markets January, 1873, as one year before. The Dairy Board of Trade is the proper mode of selling there. He gave a statement of the mode of conducting business at Little Falls, N. Y., and advised against positive enactments prohibiting sales except at the Board sessions. The English market will take cheese of all grades.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the evening session, the following officers were unanimously re-elected: President, C. Hazen, Ladoga; Vice Presidents, H. F. Dousman, H. Smith; Secretary, W. D. Hoard, Lake Mills; Treasurer, W. S. Green, Milford. The following gentlemen were elected Honorary Vice Presidents: H. L. Eaton, J. Rich, Q. C. Olin, R. S. Houston.

SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

W. W. Daniells, M. S., Professor of Agriculture in the University of Wisconsin, gave an admirable address on the Relations of Science to Agriculture, which, it is to be regretted, was not listened to by hundreds instead of scores.

THE SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Secretary Hoard's annual report detailed the work of the Association in the past year. While the market-dairy system had done good, it was necessary that reputation should be secured in a greater degree; buyers should have their attention called to Wisconsin cheese; competition should be secured. In no State could dairying be more cheaply conducted than in Wisconsin. The profits will depend on the course taken by dairymen themselves.

The Treasurer's report showed a very economical management.

ANNATTO.

By request, Mr. Burrell gave an interesting statement as to annatto—the seeds of a Brazilian shrub. The seeds are white, the coloring being only in a thin coating. Basket annatto is made by exposing the seeds to heat for some time, then separating seeds from the coating, thickening the liquid with corn starch or other substance. Annattoine is made by soaking the seeds in pure cold water, then separating. This is thought much better for coloring cheese. Pure, it is believed to be entirely harmless.

CARE OF MILK.

M. S. Barrett read a useful paper on the care of milk, urging that great care should be taken to have the milk clean, cooled to not below 68° well stirred. All bad milk should be promptly rejected at the factory.

This subject of the care of milk attracted much attention. It was strongly insisted by most that, with proper care, good milk can always be furnished. Mr. S. Favill claimed that, even with the best of care, it was not always possible to prevent bad milk being delivered at the factory.

The universal rule in the East is to have milk delivered twice a day; in the West, the almost universal custom is to have milk delivered at the factory but once a day. Western men generally claim that the patrons can care for their nights' milk better than the factory men.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

CHEESE MANUFACTURE.

H. Smith, of Sheboygan Falls, with fourteen years' experience, read a valuable paper on Cheese Manufacture. Especial interest was given to this paper by the statement that, for six years, he had not had a floating curd; that, of the 1,800 cheeses made by him in 1872, not one failed to bring a full price, or was objected to. He was able to pay his patrons, net, 1 cent a pound for their milk. He insists on the delivery of only pure milk, rejecting all others. He uses only cold water in cleaning dairy utensils, believing it better than hot water or steam; uses less rennet than most; has the milk stand longer before coagulating; in other respects, the method of manufacture is not materially different from that of others. He places much stress upon the importance of experience and adaptation on the part of the cheese-maker.

There was a long conversational discussion on this topic, interesting, but unreportable.

BUTTER-MAKING.

E. H. Jones, of Fond du Lac, a dealer of much experience, read an address, stating that the annual butter crop of the United States is estimated at 970,000,000. Much of that made in the West sells at from 8 to 15 cents, instead of at 25 to 30 cents. Dealers should make discriminations between poor and good butter. Butter factories ought to pay well. Cleanliness was insisted on. Milk should stand as long as safe. Cream should not be scalded. Butter is better washed; overworking is very bad; one ounce of good salt is the maximum of packages; Welsh tops, 40 to 70 pounds in size, were recommended. Jars are nuisances, except for local trade. As a rule, butter should be sold as soon as a fair price can be obtained. Consignments on commission to distant markets are not to be recommended.

DAIRY MARKET-DAYS.

The Committee appointed for the purpose, reported in favor of establishing Dairy Boards of Trade in suitable localities; of establishing such rules as will preserve and maintain commercial integrity among the members, and that these Boards should co-operate with each other as far as possible. This report was adopted.

MORROW.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Manufacture of Sugar from the Beet-Root—Its Failure and Its Prospects—The Value of the Beets to the Farmer—The Sugar-Beet—Competition with Cane-Sugar — Frosted Peach-Trees—Pruning of the Grape—Flax as a Crop in Southern Illinois.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 15, 1873.

The manufacture of sugar from the beet-root has been a popular theme for the farmers of this county since 1837, when the first attempts were made to introduce it as a separate industry. Thus far, if we except the reports from California, there has been no single instance where it has succeeded

AS A PAYING BUSINESS.

But this, of itself, is no argument against its future success. The extensive and costly experiments made at Chatsworth, in Iroquois County, did not prove the enterprise a general failure, but simply proved that the heavy clay soil of the prairie gave the beet-roots such an excess of the nitrates that it would make the business a failure, until chemistry could come to our aid, and devise some cheap and efficient process to separate it from the sugar.

The attempts in Wisconsin are said to be failures of capital, rather than of adverse conditions of soil or climate; and we may look for a better showing in future.

A few days since, the writer visited the beet-sugar factory of

MR. CHARLES ROSENSTIEL, OF FREEPORT,

and there found much to encourage the enterprise. Mr. R. said that the beet-root grown in his soil is rich in sugar, and that it is singularly exempt from nitrates; in fact, that the raw sugar could be used without the least unpleasant taste, while the loaf-sugar was of superior quality, and has steadily commanded the highest market price for the best hard sugar. This not only speaks well for the soil of Stephenson County, as adapted to this crop, but of the skill displayed in the manufacture of the sugar itself.

Thus far, the business has not paid the expenses; but this untoward circumstance was due to the villainy of some unknown persons, who placed soap and other alkaline products in the vats, that prevented granulation. But, as soon as these were discovered, and the doors of the factory closed against this kind of tampering, the success has been greater than anticipated; and Mr. R. predicts that, in less than five years, the making of sugar from the beet will have become a well-settled and well-developed industry, giving employment to thousands of laborers.

THE VALUE OF THE BEETS.

He estimates that, at the present price of sugars, the factories can pay $5 per ton for the trimmed beets; that is, all that part of the root that has grown below the surface of the ground, the top having been cut off for the purpose of feeding to stock, and which contains no sugar.

I do not propose to write an essay on the culture and management of the beet-root, and how to manufacture the sugar, but simply to give the farmer some little advice in regard to the subject, as the result of these investigations.

THE SUGAR-BEET

weighs from one to two pounds; quite a different article from the mongold, usually grown for the feeding of stock. The part sold for sugar-making is grown below the surface, and, as stated above, commands $5 per ton delivered at the factory. Should the price of sugar decline, the price of beets must keep pace with it. This is the basis upon which the farmer must make his estimate for this crop, of which, in good seasons, he may expect from eight to ten tons per acre. The rent of land, the culture and hauling to the market, sum up the cost, while the $5 per ton and the trimmings make the gross proceeds.

The first thing to be considered is the adaptation of the soil; and this is done by testing the beets with an apparatus made for the purpose, which will decide on the amount or per cent of sugar, and the purportion of the nitrates. If it is found that the soil is suitable, then

THE FACTORY

may be prepared; and this costs a large sum, say from $20,000 to $100,000, including the capital for the business.

At the same time, contracts are made for the beets. It is found the better plan to purchase the beets than to attempt to grow them on a large scale. The small farmer, who grows a variety of product, can do this work of root-growing much cheaper, for he makes it a part of his system of farming, and is thus enabled to live with the whole year. Then, again, the trimmings are fed out at home, to cows, pigs, and other stock, and that adds considerable to the profit.

Having fixed the relative value of sugar and beet-roots, we are enabled to settle the important question

OF PROFIT.

Mr. Rosenstiel assures the public that, for such beets as are grown, in his county, the profit of making the sugar is a good one; and, further, that the molasses can be made into good syrups for the table. So much being settled, the question to the farmer is one of comparison with other crops, as the farmer will usually grow the crop that pays best, or at least promises that result.

In Germany and France, the business of growing beets for sugar is on the increase, and found to be one of the best-paying crops that is grown; and the question may well be asked, why it will not pay in the same proportion here. But we must bear in mind that, with cheap lands, we are not so desirous to make them produce the greatest possible quantity to the acre, but to produce the most for the least labor. Land near large cities must be in high condition and forced to do its best; but this is the exception, not the rule. Then, again, all hard crops require a large amount of labor, and, in the case of beet-roots at $5 a ton of 2,000 pounds, that labor must be reasonable, and the absence of it might prove fatal to the profit.

Then we may have an early frost, which is fatal to the crop, when its only value would be for feeding to stock. All of these things the farmer must consider before he enters on the growing of this crop. Not that other crops are not subject to like casualties, but some of these conditions must be taken into consideration.

The manufacturer must also look well to a supply of pan-water and cheap fuel, for both of these are essential to success.

There is no need of growing a large crop to prove

THE FITNESS OF THE BEETS

for sugar-making, as a few beets will just as well demonstrate the value of the soil for this crop; and, as this is the first inquiry, and the one that overrides all others, it cannot be ignored. Any person desiring to test this point should obtain a small quantity of seed of Mr. B., grow the beets, and send him a sample for analysis. If this makes a good showing, the next step is skilled labor to grow the beets. I say skilled labor, for this class of farm labor cannot be successfully prosecuted with the common farm hands, for that class of laborers have neither the skill nor the patience to secure this crop. The weeding and thinning require care, skill, and patient industry. In the next place, we shall need skilled workmen to manage the factory.

Mr. R. thinks that, among the vast number of German emigrants, we shall be able to secure a sufficient number of good workmen to place the business on a firm basis, where apprentices may be taught the trade, and thus the business will in time become permanent, at least in all the localities adapted to the growth of the beet.

COMPETITION WITH CANE-SUGAR.

What will be the result of competition with the sugar-lands of the Southern States, is a question pertinent in this connection. The rapid increase in the consumption of sugar throughout the country will have much to do in the premises, and for some time there is little danger of overstocking the market. The sugar-makers of Germany appear to bid defiance to competition from that quarter, and thus far hold the vantage-ground. It is true that, in our corn-growing States, the refuse of the roots after pressing has less value for the feeding of stock than in Europe, yet it is shown to have considerable value, even when corn can be purchased at 20 cents a bushel, or about $7 per ton.

On the sugar-plantations, raw sugar only is made, and this must go to the refiner, who has his profit out of it; but, in the manufacture of sugar from the beet, the refining process begins with the first pressing of the juice, and is carried forward through all the process, until it is turned out from the moulds, the pure loaf-sugar, in all respects similar to the best cane-sugar. In this respect, the sugar-factory is also a sugar-refinery, and the goods are at once ready for use. There is no freight to and from the city, no interposition of consumption; but the farmer who grows the beets can exchange them direct for his sugar at the wholesale price, and has no freight to pay. In this case, 80 cents will give him as much sugar as the grocer will supply him for a dollar. If he does not make a large profit on his beet crop, it is cash in hand at the time of harvest, and, so far as he needs sugar, has a purchasing power of 20 per cent premium.

In all the German sugar-factories, little attention has been given to cheapen labor, for labor is there so cheap and abundant that there is little incentive in that direction. The Chatsworth factory was patterned after the *federland*, but Mr. B. has made many improvements in this regard, but yet there is a wide margin to be overcome. Tramways for handling, instead of carrying, must be largely introduced, for the saving of labor. In short, American genius in the saving of labor, and the skill of the German chemist, will be here combined to make the most of this great industry, that is to have a place in all the States north of the Ohio.

FROSTED PEACH-TREES.

FARINA, Ill., Feb. 12, 1873.

RURAL—SIR: I lived on a farm until I was 32 years old, in Massachusetts. For the past twenty years I have not been on a farm, though I have read the CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE for the past twenty years, therefore I come to you for advice.

There is on my farm 1,000 peach trees, 6 acres of grapes, and 200 apple trees.

How shall I prune the grapes, and do you think that they are killed? Do you think that the peach trees are killed in this vicinity? If so, how shall I proceed? Shall I cut them down immediately? Will they grow from the stump and make good trees, or will they need budding or grafting? If so, when?

I am so well convinced that the trees are all dead that I cut 100 yesterday, but my neighbor advised me to let them stand awhile. Do you think it advisable to sow flax here? If so, what proportion shall I sow of a farm of 200 acres that is all under the plow? Yours truly,

S. D. P.

It is yet too early to determine the full amount of injury to the peach-trees, as the winter's frost usually discolors the bark and gives it the appearance of serious injury. It is surprising to see peach-trees recover that have been pronounced dead. At the Industrial University, Dr. Gregory laid down the law of vitality of trees to be this: "That, when the frost reached the heart of the tree, it must as certainly die as could a human when the frost had checked the pulsations of life." This, he said, was the universal law of animal and vegetable life. No doubt but that is good sound University doctrine, but not quite applicable to the fruit-trees of Illinois; and it is therefore better to await the operations of spring before the trees are cut down. When cut down, the sprouts sometimes make good trees; but it is better to plant young trees and bud them, if they are to be procured. A letter from Kinmundy says all the peach-trees are dead, but I think they have given too much prominence to the University theory.

PRUNING OF GRAPES.

The grape produces its fruit on the canes of the preceding year, and the old bearing wood should be cut away, as it is no longer of value. A cane that is destitute of lateral canes, or branches, if well ripened, is the best to be retained for fruiting, as those canes having laterals have too many wood or leaf buds near the base of the cane.

THE FLAX CROP.

The flax crop is not very profitable, unless you can sell both seed and straw. Then the flax prefers a cool, rather moist climate, and is not so well adapted to the southern part of this State; and there are other crops that will pay better. I should advise you to try something else.

We may find during the winter that the growth of the last year apparently injured by frost, but, after the new growth has well advanced, the traces of this injury often disappear entirely. We have seen peach-trees bloom and produce fruit that had been pronounced dead by persons who considered themselves good judges. And the same is true of grapes. I prefer a few warm days of spring to settle this question before the inexorable ax or shears are put to the stem or branches of tree or vine.

RURAL.

EVANSTON MATTERS.

The mother of E. R. Paul, C. D. Paul, and Mrs. Dawson Kerr, died Saturday evening last at the residence of her daughter, in the 65th year of her age. Her husband's remains are resting at Roschill, where she will be buried.

A festival and social entertainment, including tableaux, under the auspices of the ladies of St. Mark's Church, will be held at Lyon's Hall to-morrow evening.

The Committee on Educational Methods, being a Sub-Committee of the Educational Association, met in the Ladies' College Chapel Saturday afternoon. Miss McClure, the instructress in painting and drawing, read an essay on the "Art of Drawing," Mrs. C. E. Brown proposed the question for discussion, "Should our young ladies study the classics," which was then discussed. A Committee was appointed to secure Professor Sooville to lecture before the Association.

The citizens of South Evanston met in the depot at that place on the evening of Saturday last. Colonel J. Adams was called to the chair, and A. E. Warren made Secretary. The following gentlemen were nominated to fill the position of Trustees: Colonel J. B. Adams, Sylvester Goodman, A. E. Warren, Thomas H. Watson, James S. Kirk, and Collins Shackelford. The election takes place next Tuesday evening, and these gentlemen will doubtless be chosen. This election is by order of Court, the general election not coming off until April.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, on the body of Patrick Clark, whose body was found in the river, at the foot of Harrison street, Saturday afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

PERSONAL.

Judge James Grant, of Davenport, Iowa, is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. E. F. Drake, of St. Paul, President of the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Sherman House.

Charles E. Parker, Meriden, Conn.; J. E. French, Cleveland; W. H. Kinney, Nebraska City; H. B. Cleveland, New York, were at the Tremont House yesterday.

Stopping at the Galt House, No. 42 South Water street, *en route* for Washington, are Winneshek and Calomone, Chiefs; Chouarsuga, son of Winneshek; Mary Crane, squaw, interpreter—all of the Sioux tribe of Indians.

H. V. Ferguson, Cedar Rapids; Dr. G. W. Bowen, Fort Wayne; Richard Middleton, Keokuk; G. Brasbears, Dulnth; Henry Kahn, Kansas City; F. M. Bailey, Rock Island; E. B. Ward, Lake Superior; J. E. K. Herrick, Boston; A. B. Fouhy, Boston; C. P. Hovey, Cedar Falls; C. L. Edward, Boston, were among the guests at the Briggs House yesterday.

H. C. Atkins, John C. Gault, D. Russell, O. F. Willis, W. P. Cosgrave, John Baille, A. Searl, F. W. Lyman, George B. Clason, D. M. Christie, H. Wolcott, W. D. N. Winnie, J. D. Evans, L. B. Rock, S. M. Lowry, and H. B. Walker, officers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, arrived in the city yesterday on the first train over the road. They stopped at the Sherman House during the day and left in the evening.

The prominent guests at the Sherman House yesterday were John Allen, New York; A. W. Robinson, Cincinnati; Jay Dodge, Minnesopolis; E. Sturtevant, Connecticut; D. Hunkins, Galena; J. Dodd, New York; J. Reed, Philadelphia; L. E. Brown, Champlain, N. Y.; F. A. Patch, Boston; J. Hunter, Colorado; G. Fitzgibbon, St. Louis; Henry Attrill, Baltimore; B. J. Christie, Kansas; M. Rosenfield, Rock Island; John Mumford, England; L. L. Gilbert, Ohio; J. E. Ruggles, San Francisco; E. Tate and A. Tate, England.

Residents of this city are disporting themselves across the water as follows: Paris is harboring John A. Cutler and family, Charles Dyer and family, Edward J. Minot; Nice, France, whose loveliness was described in THE TRIBUNE'S correspondence from there, yesterday, is honored with the presence of Henry L. and Miss A. F. Norton, Mrs. H. H. Porter, A. L. Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ryerson, S. P. Sladden; London is being "done" by A. B. Adams, General Corse and family, J. S. Curtis; Miss M. W. Shepard is spending the winter at Geneva; Mrs. E. M. Hale, Miss Fanny G. Hale, Miss Irene M. Loomis, and Miss Helen E. Reed, are at the German capital; Dr. J. M., Mrs. and Miss Jordan, and A. P. Kelly and family are at Rome; the only Chicagoan at Florence is Mr. E. F. Cragin.

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Village.

Proposed Ordinance Regulating Nuisances, Especially the Ainsworth Establishment.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the village of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon.

BILLS ORDERED PAID.

The following bills were audited and ordered to be paid. Legal News Co., $57.25; Peter Johnson, $40; Police for Jan., $631; C. Kuyper, $119.62; Pay roll, cleaning streets, $133.50; F. P. Callaham, $10; C. Danielson, $38; Thos. Peterson, $5; Isaac G. Wilson, $90; Nelson Durthink, $4.50. Total, $1,148.87.

TOWN PLATS.

The following plats were approved: H. H. Honore's Subdivision of a part of the northeast ¼ of the northeast ¼ of the southwest ¼ of Section 3, T. 38, N. R. 14, east of 3d P. M. Subdivision of that part of the southwest ¼ of the southwest ¼ of Section 10, T. 37, N. R. 14 E, lying east of the Michigan City road.

TAXES REFUNDED.

It was ordered that taxes be refunded to H. J. Goodrich and Moses Warren, charged to and paid by them in error.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The deed dedicating land to open Forty-first street, and the petition for the immediate improvement of the same, were referred to the Committee on Streets.

Also, the petition to open One Hundred and Eleventh street from Chicago and Thornton road to Lake Calumet.

Also, a petition to open One Hundred and Fifteenth street, being forty rods north of Kensington Station.

The Committee on Streets was instructed to report how much and what parts of Charles avenue have been dedicated between Egan avenue and Forty-seventh street.

WATER WORKS.

The Board of Water Commissioners were instructed to have a plate engraved for water bonds; also, to report plans for the pumping-works, and to indicate what streets should have water-pipes laid down in them this season.

BILLS REFERRED.

A number of bills were presented and referred to the Committees, including estimate No. 2 to John McCaffrey, on Prairie avenue, for $3,-198.43.

THE PERFUMERY WAR.

President Cady, from the Committee on Litigation, reported progress on the injunction suit between the village and the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, and, on recommendation of the counsel in the case, proposed the following addition to Chapter 2 of the Revised Ordinances known as the Chapter on Nuisances:

WHEREAS, Nuisances dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of the village of Hyde Park have been created and now are maintained under a claim that they are authorized by law; and,

WHEREAS, The President and Board of Trustees claim the right to abate the same, but are now enjoined from doing so by the Circuit Court of Cook County; and

WHEREAS, An urgent necessity exists for regulating the establishments or premises wherein such nuisances are created and maintained; therefore, be it

Ordained, By the President and Board of Trustees of the village of Hyde Park, as follows, to wit:

SECTION 11. All establishments, places, or premises within the village of Hyde Park so negligently conducted, managed, or used as to create such offensive smells as to taint the air and render it unwholesome or disagreeable to the public or to the inhabitants of said village are hereby severally declared to be a nuisance, and every person or corporation who shall create, or aid or assist in creating such nuisance, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $50 and not exceeding $200, and to a like fine for each twenty-four hours such nuisance shall be continued and remain unabated.

SEC. 12. Any person or corporation engaged in the business of converting dead animals or other animal matter into an agricultural fertilizer or into other products within the limits of said village of Hyde Park, and who or which shall so negligently conduct, or manage, or aid, or assist in so conducting or managing such business as to create such nuisance as is described in Section 11 of this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty and not exceeding two hundred dollars, and to a like fine for each twenty-four hours such business shall be in such manner continued by the procurement, aid, or assistance of such person or corporation.

SEC. 13. No person or persons, or corporation engaged in rendering, reducing, or manufacturing animal matter or offal into an agricultural fertilizer or other product shall accumulate at any one place within the jurisdiction of said village, animal matter or offal exceeding one hundred tons, or of blood exceeding 1,000 gallons. Any person or corporation who or which shall violate this section shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a nuisance, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty and not more than two hundred dollars.

SEC. 14. Any person or persons who, or corporation which, shall cause animal matter or offal to be brought into the village of Hyde Park for the purpose of manufacturing the same into a fertilizer or other product, or who shall aid or assist therein, shall transport the same in close, tight, and covered cars or boxes, and shall deposit the same in close, tight, and covered bins so that no offensive or unwholesome odor shall escape therefrom. Any person who shall violate this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty and not more than two hundred dollars for each offence.

SEC. 15. Any person or persons, or corporations engaged in rendering, reducing, or manufacturing animal matter or offal into a fertilizer or other product, who or which shall deposit within the limits of Hyde Park any such matter or offal in a putrid or offensive condition, or who or which shall aid or assist therein, shall be deemed guilty of creating a nuisance, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than $50 and not more than $200.

SEC. 16. Any person or persons, or corporation engaged in rendering, reducing, or manufacturing animal matter or offal into a fertilizer or other product, who or which shall permit or suffer any animal matter or offal to remain on premises occupied or used by him, her, or them, or within the limits of the village of Hyde Park for a longer period than 48 hours before the actual reduction or manufacture thereof, shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a nuisance, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than $50 and not more than $200, and to a like fine for every day he, she, or they shall fail to abate such nuisance.

SEC. 17. Nothing contained in this ordinance shall be construed so as to repeal any existing ordinance of the Village of Hyde Park relating to nuisances or the abatement thereof.

Also the following amendment:

Chapter 12, Section 4, of the revised ordinances of the Village of Hyde Park, is hereby amended by striking out the words "prosecuting officer," and inserting in place thereof "prosecutor."

All of which were duly considered, and unanimously adopted.

Adjourned to Saturday, Feb. 22.

IRISH REGENERATION.

A meeting of Irish Nationalists was held at No. 77 Dearborn street, on yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Union Circle F. B., at which Mr. C. B. Kinsley, the President of the Society, acted as Chairman. On calling the meeting to order, Mr. Kinsley briefly stated the object was to give an opportunity to men of Irish national proclivities, who were desirous of doing something towards Ireland's regeneration, to join the Brotherhood. Mr. P. T. O'Brien delivered a stirring address, in which he portrayed the degraded position of Ireland under British rule, and appealed in fervent language to the audience to combine in one grand organization for the overthrow of that debasing rule. He was severe on the whilom leaders of the past, who used the organization for self-aggrandisement, and who were then loud in their protestations of patriotism; but, since they elevated themselves to lucrative positions on the shoulders of the rank and file, have left Ireland and Ireland's cause to take care of themselves.

Mr. Thomas P. O'Connor delivered a very fine address. He referred to England's complications with Russia, and predicted that inside of half a decade England would be compelled to give Ireland her liberty, or lose her Indian possessions, provided the Irishmen in this country would keep up a compact organization co-operative with the Irish revolutionary party in Ireland.

Mr. W. M. Lomasney (Captain Mackey), in a short address, concurred in sentiment with the views of the previous speakers, and stated his firm belief in Mr. O'Connor's prediction, if Irishmen in this country were only true to the land of their birth. He advocated a thorough union of Irish Nationalists in one organization.

Mr. John E. Tansey and others delivered brief addresses, and Mr. John Sullivan concluded the speaking in a forcible speech, in which he pointed out the many concessions already granted to Ireland through England's fears of the Fenian Brotherhood, not the least of which was the successful negotiation resulting in England being compelled to forego her old feudal maxim of "Once a subject, always a subject."

At the conclusion of Mr. Sullivan's speech, the Secretary intimated that he was prepared to enroll the names of any men in the audience who purposed joining the organization, when quite a large number—nearly all young men—crowded round his desk and signified a desire to become members.

UNIFORM FREIGHT RATES.

Conference of Trunk Railroad Freight Agents—A Disparity Between Rates from New York and Boston Removed—No Reduction Proposed.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 14.

For a considerable time past, the Freight Agents of the New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Erie Railroads have been attempting to settle the freight rates on a uniform basis. Nominally a uniform rate was charged, but not actually. The basis was $1.25 per 100 pounds from New York to Chicago, and proportionate rates to other points. To Chicago, *via* the Boston & Albany Railroad, and thence *via* the New York Central Railroad, only $1 per 100 pounds was charged. To compete successfully for the New England business, the Erie Railway and Pennsylvania Central Railroad were compelled to carry for the same rates; so that the Boston merchants and manufacturers were really having their goods carried to points in the West more cheaply than the men in this city, whom they could, consequently, undersell. Heretofore the New York Central Railroad officers have allowed the officers of the Boston & Albany Railroad to make the tariff from New England to the West, the former receiving their *pro rata* rate from Albany to all points West. In addition to this there was another influence, although not so formidable as that of the Boston & Albany line. The National Despatch Company, by reason of contracts with a steamer line, the Vermont Central, the Grand Trunk, Canada, and various Western lines, were enabled to take freight from Boston to Chicago for 60 cents per 100 pounds, and from this city at proportionately low rates. This, however, is a much longer route than either of the others, and Ogdensburgh or Montreal are the only points where freight sent by this line can reach the Grand Trunk Road.

The merchants of this city have complained that a discrimination was made in favor of Boston, by the agents of the Erie Railway in various New England cities and towns have been writing at intervals to the General Agent here that the rates by other lines were lowered at intervals, and asking for instructions. It was evident that something must be done, or the Erie and Pennsylvania Roads would lose not alone their New England business, but much of that from this city. G. R. Blanchard and J. H. Butter, General Freight Agents of the Erie & Hudson River and New York Central Roads, went to Boston a few days ago and held a conference with Mr. Bliss, General Manager of the Boston & Albany Road, but without result. Mr. Bliss professed to be satisfied with the condition of affairs, and was unwilling to make any change. Messrs. Blanchard and Butter returned to this city, and the Erie Managers at once announced their determination to lower their rates so as to compete with the Boston & Albany Road, although that would entail an average reduction of 16per cent. A corresponding reduction by the Pennsylvania Central and New York Central then became necessary, and this precipitated a settlement of the difficulties. Commodore Vanderbilt or his son, Wm. H., General Manager of the New York Central, it is understood, informed Mr. Bliss that the *pro rata* rate would no longer be continued. Mr. Bliss came to this city, and a long conference was held between the railroad agents, the end of which was in an agreement that the rate from Boston shall be raised to correspond with that from this city to all points East and West. Furthermore, the managers of the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk lines have agreed to do away with the *pro rata* arrangement existing with the National Despatch line, and to charge proportionately the same rates as the trunk lines and their connections.

By this arrangement, if the present low rates are continued by the National Despatch line, this Company and the Vermont Central will have to bear the burden alone. The new arrangement goes into effect at once. It has also been determined that the agreement made in December last, and signed by the agents of the various lines, shall be enforced rigidly. The provisions of this agreement are as follows:

It is agreed that the trunk lines and their several fast freight, despatch, transportation, and colored lines, will not hereafter make any contracts westward, at any form of rates, with forwarders or receivers, at less than the joint tariffs, unless by agreement of the General Freight Agents of the trunk lines; nor guarantee the continuance of such rates more than one week from the time rates are given, unless they are agreed upon to continue for a longer period; nor guarantee any times under any circumstances. It is also agreed by the several connections of the trunk lines, that they will not, under any circumstances, rebate, directly or indirectly, any of the respective proportions of the through westward rates fixed by the Trunk Lines; nor pay salaries, expenses, commissions, in whole or part, to agents or clerks of freight associations or other shippers; nor give passes to forwarders or receivers of freight; but will leave through rates, classifications, and conditions of westward solely in the hands of the Trunk Line officers, without any form of concession, interference, or complications whatever on their respective lines. The purpose of this agreement is declared to be the maintenance of absolute uniform rates and classifications by all lines, routes, and transportation companies; and we pledge ourselves to discontinue every form of direct, indirect, or remote detail which, in the exercise of the strictest good faith, can be construed as an unfair inducement to secure trade against honorable competition.

It is believed by the General Freight Agents of the various lines that this action insures a uniform freight tariff from this city to all points east and West, more particularly the latter, until the opening of navigation, when the spring schedule of rates is adopted. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is not a party to the agreement. Nevertheless this road to reach Philadelphia is compelled to use the Camden & Amboy Railroad, which is under the control of the Pennsylvania Company, whose officers can charge the Baltimore & Ohio whatever rate they please. Hence the latter road is removed from active competition. By the restored schedule the rates to various points are as before, without rebate or drawback of any kind.

A DAY OF HORRORS.

Loss of Six Lives at Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va. (Feb. 13), Despatch to the New York Herald.

The sad catastrophe of the day began this morning, at 7 o'clock, when two men, who were working on the Free bridge over the James River, now in course of construction between this city and Manchester, attempted to cross from this side, in a small boat, to their work. The undertaking was a rash one, owing to the swollen state of the river and the terrible rapidity of the current. The unfortunate men, however, launched their frail boat, and, striking out boldly, were soon struggling with the madly-rushing waters of the James. They had scarcely gone thirty yards from the shore when the boat was swamped, turned bottom upwards, and the two occupants were swallowed up in the turbulent waters. These men were named T. C. Headen (white), of Carrington, Mo., and Philip Hampton (colored), of Virginia. Their bodies have not been recovered.

This was but the beginning of the sad events of the day. Noon had nearly arrived, and the city was thrown into a terrible state of excitement by the announcement that a span of the same Free bridge had fallen, and that a large number of workmen were either drowned or killed. The *Herald* reporter at once set out for the scene of the disaster, where a fearful sight was presented. On the bank of the river, on the Manchester side, crowds of excited people, mostly women, were rushing frantically to and fro, wringing their hands and weeping bitterly.

The same scenes were being enacted on the Richmond side, while on the Petersburg Railroad bridge, running parallel with the Free bridge and near to it, were large numbers of men vainly endeavoring to rescue a man who was heroically clinging to the timbers of the fifteenth span of the Free bridge, which but a short time before had been swept down, precipitating twelve men into the devouring element. Every eye on either shore was fastened on the man clinging to the broken timber, with the waters beating against him, sometimes covering him entirely, and each moment expecting to see him swept away. Ropes were thrown him from the railroad bridge, and, catching one of them, he succeeded by most superhuman efforts in lashing himself to the timber. The water and weather were both intensely cold, but still the man struggled for life. An hour had passed and still he was bravely beating his hands on his body, to prevent them becoming benumbed. Now they lowered a boat from the railroad bridge, which when it reached the water was nearly turned bottom upwards before it was allowed to drift to the heroic man.

Again and again he attempted to get into the boat, but failed, and at this time the excitement on shore was so intense that it was with difficulty some could be restrained from making the foolhardy attempt to rescue him by endeavoring to swim to him. A disinterested gentleman on the Richmond side at this juncture cried out, "Five hundred dollars to anybody who will rescue that man." But, though many were willing, none were permitted to make the attempt. At last, by the sheer force of desperation, the man succeeded in getting into the boat; but now his danger became greater than ever. If he cut loose the rope by which he was hauled to the timbers, and the boat swamped, he was lost, and every effort to either raise it out of the river or tow it across was unavailing.

At this time, nearly two hours since the span fell, the crowd gave him up for lost, and members of women had fallen on their knees praying for him, when succor appeared from another source. Mr. D. S. Cofrode, of Philadelphia, came to the last pier of the bridge just where the fatal span had fallen, and by dint of great exertion threw a rope to the lashed man in the boat. This he was seen to seize, and with an undaunted bravery and coolness that elicited the admiration of the spectators, he tied it firmly around his body. After this he stood up in the boat, and, giving a signal, Mr. Cofrode and party began to pull him in. When pulled from the boat he was swept down the stream with terrible velocity, and for a time disappeared from sight. Steadily the rope was hauled in, and while the excited crowds held their breath he was drawn to the pier, and in a moment or two more he was on the pier, nearly lifeless, but saved. Then for the first time loud and hearty cheers went up from both sides of the river, and from the men on the bridge, and everybody than